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IT IS an unalterable principle of international political history, that an autocratic government, having to deal with a considerable measure of opposition at home, invariably indulges in aggression abroad. Such aggression has nothing to do with the true national interest of the people living under the autocratic government; it is undertaken simply and solely in the interests of the autocracy, which it helps to maintain itself in power (until the crash comes) by the working up of patriotic feeling, the creation of a sense of danger from external enemies, and the consequent justification of repressive measures at home which would be seen in their naked tyranny in time of peace. If the aggression is at first successful, the resources of the conquered country are useful to supplement the exhausted finances of the autocracy—for running an autocratic government is always an expensive business; secret police are among the most costly luxuries in politics. Democracy, however inefficient, is cheap in comparison.

No national interest of Germany was served by the invasion of Poland, and no national interest of Russia is served by the invasion of Finland. Both operations have no purpose except to bolster up a decaying tyranny. In both cases the aggression is made possible by the complacency of the tyrant governing the other aggressive country. The two tyrants have agreed to postpone the inevitable rivalry of their two nations, in order to make their personal position for the moment more secure. Each of them, no doubt, counts on his own ability to outwit the other as soon as mutual complacency ceases to be any longer possible. Unfortunately that time may not be very near at hand. It is perfectly conceivable that the two tyrants may go on to the destruction of the whole Scandinavian group of countries, which are habituated to peace and none too well prepared for resistance. No ideological principle, no true national policy, will be involved any more than in the attacks on Poland and Finland; it is simply a matter of Hitler and Stalin having to attack some easy prey or themselves yield to internal opposition and the breakdown of the moral authority and economic efficiency of their régimes at home.

It is significant that the keynote of United States discussion of the world situation is no longer: "We must keep out of war," but rather: "How long can we keep out of war?" The forces of the British Empire and France are obviously insufficient to prevent at any rate a temporary success of the two great international aggressors in those parts of the world where the Allied navies cannot readily come to the rescue. The participation of the United States, with its assurance of inexhaustible resources for war and an impartial and idealistic attitude in the making of peace, might not greatly alter the military situation of the victims of aggression during the next few months, but would certainly nerve them to a greater and more co-operative resistance. It would also materially lessen the grip of the two autocrats upon their respective peoples, by making those peoples aware of the extent of the world's hatred for, and determination to fight against, the policies of their rulers.

Plenty of Buffalo

IN THE light of information which has come to hand since we published the item entitled "Three Thousand Buffalo" some weeks ago, we have to admit that we are now satisfied that the action of the government in putting an end to the buffalo herd at Wainwright was entirely justified. We are not altogether sorry, however, that the item appeared, for the incident is a very striking example of the misunderstandings which are likely to arise, often in connection with much more serious matters, when governments take far-reaching action unaccompanied by adequate explanation.

The essential point of the explanation about the buffalo park at Wainwright is extremely simple, and could have been put before the public by the use of less than a hundred additional words at the time when the destruction of the herd was announced. The buffalo is by nature a roving animal, and when a large number of them are kept in one area for a considerable length of time they are likely to exhaust the

grass-growing possibilities of that area, unless it is exceptionally fertile. The soil at Wainwright is very light; the herd has been too large for it, and through over-grazing, the natural pasturage has been replaced to a large extent by non-edible plants. Consequently supplementary farming operations have been necessary for some years in order to feed the herd, thereby changing the whole character of the enterprise (which was intended to maintain the buffalo under purely natural conditions) and deteriorating the health of the animals themselves.

When the park was originally established the buffalo was in imminent danger of extinction, but this danger no longer exists, as there are several thousand animals roaming the country adjacent to the 60th parallel to the west of Fort Smith, N.W.T., most of them in an unfenced area of 17,300 square miles known as Wood Buffalo Park.

National Gallery's Director

IT WILL, we believe, be a source of keen satisfaction to art lovers and artists throughout the Dominion to learn of the appointment of H. O. McCurry to the post of Director of the National Gallery of Canada. Mr. McCurry, a native of Ottawa, joined the Gallery shortly after the last war, and for the past fifteen years has been Assistant Director under the late Mr. Eric Brown. The work of the two men, during these years, was vital and complementary. While Mr. Brown devoted himself to building up the magnificent collection at Ottawa, Mr. McCurry organized the vast system of extra-mural work. He initiated the now famous loan and traveling exhibitions which have brought art to the remoter sections of the Dominion; he has been a leader in promoting art education in university, gallery and school; and his work with the Canadian Committee of the Carnegie Corporation has resulted in encouragement and financial aid to art bodies throughout Canada, and especially in the Maritimes and on the Prairies. Mr. McCurry's ability as an organizer and administrator is of the first rank, and he thinks in terms of the Dominion as a whole. He is, furthermore, a man with an almost passionate belief in the future of Canadian art. Under his

guidance, we may look for a vigorous continuance of the progressive policy which has made the National Gallery the greatest single force for the advancement of art in Canada.

The Quebec Elections

IN AN important article in the *Canadian Forum* Professor Frank Scott makes the point that it will be dangerous to interpret the recent election in Quebec as an evidence of Imperialist sentiment among the French-Canadians, or of ardor on their part towards the present war. The warning is probably necessary. The vote was a vote in favor of national unity to this extent, that it indicated a desire to co-operate with a nation-wide Liberal party even to the length of participating in the war, provided that that party were definitely pledged, as it was, against conscription; but the alternative which faced the Quebec electors was to deliver a vote which would withdraw their representatives from the Liberal party and open the way for a National Government without Quebec participation, and for a very lively prospect of conscription.

Quebec realized that it could not take Canada out of the war, and was practical enough to be unwilling to throw away its right to some share in the management of the war for the sake of a futile protest against it. Conscription—because it is inevitably conscription of a minority at the will of the majority—is still the chief obstacle to Canadian unity in war-time, and so long as conscription can be avoided a reasonable measure of unity can be maintained by good political management. That is about all that can be expected.

The Path of Genius

CANADIAN friends of Dr. Norman Bethune of Montreal, although the news of his tragically premature death in China came to them as a shock last week, have long felt that some such end was the inevitable destiny of his strange career. There is tragedy in the fact that so brilliant a Canadian, of such sound Scottish ancestry, should have lived a life of hardship and danger in Spain and China, and fin-

THE FRONT PAGE

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THE FIRST WARTIME CHRISTMAS approaches with a united Empire resolutely determined and gallantly led in its fight for freedom. To all their peoples, Their Majesties the King and Queen have set an example of simplicity, good spirits and untiring action. Before his recent visit to the fighting forces in France His Majesty fully acquainted himself with the preparations being made at home and we see him, LEFT, taking a keen interest in the production of a munitions plant. RIGHT, this charming picture of the Queen will stir in thousands of Canadian minds the memory of the gracious lady who was their visitor earlier in the year. The girl clothing worker is receiving wishes of good luck for her approaching marriage.

ally met an early death which could probably have been prevented in more civilized surroundings, when his talents might so easily have been turned to the most valuable uses in his own land. The difficulty, one suspects, was not so much in Bethune as in the Canadians who surrounded him.

Norman Bethune was a great man and a sound scientist. Many incidents in his life will illustrate his courage and his vision. At the time when he was under treatment at Saranac in 1926, to amuse himself and his fellow patients, he painted a series of murals on the walls of his cottage depicting what he called "The T.B.'s Progress," and accompanied them with a series of satiric verses; these murals were so profoundly significant that friends had them removed to the Ann Arbor Hospital in Michigan, where they may still be seen. A few years later he organized the Children's Art Centre in Montreal, under the able direction of Fritz Brandtner, which has been amazingly successful and produced last autumn an exhibition containing much work of evident talent.

He was a man of such boundless creative ability, combined with such a hatred of stupidity and injustice, that it was inevitable that from time to time he should tread on other people's toes; and it was this lack of worldly shrewdness, combined with steadfastness of purpose, which gradually estranged him from the country he loved, fought for and worked in. He has been claimed by various groups of strangers as one of themselves, but his roots were in Canada and he would have preferred to remain here.

That which happened to Norman Bethune is not unlike that which happened to his fellow Montrealer, the painter Morrice. If Canada does not often produce great artists, scientists and professional men, it is not because the material is not amongst us, but because we do not know how to handle it. The characteristics of genius too often arouse our suspicion and distrust, whence it comes that our prophets are so often without honor in their own country. Perhaps if Canada had been a little different, Norman Bethune would not have died in China, but would have lived to aid her in her present serious conflict.

Montreal Star's Editor

THE appointment, to the important post of editor of the *Montreal Star*, of Mr. S. Morgan-Powell is an interesting sign of the times concerning contemporary trends in journalism. Mr. Morgan-Powell's activities during a long and distinguished career with the *Star* have been mainly connected with criticism in the aesthetic fields. It is no secret that he was the first man who was ever able to persuade Lord Atholstan that a page devoted to current books was a proper feature for a popular daily newspaper. Mr. Morgan-Powell founded that page something like thirty years ago, and has kept it up ever since, doing an immense amount of the writing of it with his own typewriter. It is perhaps too much to expect that he can continue this task along with his new duties, but the relinquishment of it will involve a serious loss to Canadian criticism. In the early years he also wrote about music, the drama, and art, in all of which fields he had strong and well based opinions, but he relinquished most of these subjects to writers of more specialist character. He published last year a little volume of quite distinguished verse.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

RECENT pictures of Winston Churchill reveal what has happened to Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella. Winston is smoking it.

The laws of decency preventing us from referring to them in more violent terms, we must content ourselves with describing them as those so-and-so-ists.

B. K. Sandwell has remarked that what we need is a consolidation of all the wars at present going on. We presume he envisages a withholding company.

This war is becoming so fantastic that we shall not be surprised if the world wakes up one day and finds the Germans entrenched in the Maginot line and the French defending the West Wall.

INFAMOUS MINES

Magnetic — Kampf.

There is locally a good basis for the supposition that the secret weapon which Great Britain is preparing against Germany is the Canadian war effort.

This war being anybody's fight, remarks Timus, what I cannot understand is how the Irish can keep out of it.

Russia, as Kipling would likely re-phrase it, is the bear that walks in like a Nazi.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because there will be enough Christmas wrapping paper left over from last season to do for this.

We had not believed in the rumor that Finland had to fight with antiquated weapons until we read in the newspapers that she had appealed to the League of Nations.

The thing that gets us down about Christmas shopping is the complicated labor involved: first you do it, then you undo it, then you do it up again.

The greatest blow to Hitler's pride, of course, is the fact that Stalin has succeeded him as the most hated man in the world.

A Swiss inventor has perfected a device whereby you can not only see movies but smell them. Hollywood had better get busy right away on a method to deodorize the plots or there's going to be a rush for the exits.

It is foolish to ignore the fact that Great Britain faces a momentous task, what with one declared war with Germany and two undeclared wars with Russia and George Bernard Shaw.

Esther says she has found out how to remain calm and collected during these trying days and that is to ignore Christmas and concentrate on the war.



Possible Paths To A More Perfect Peace

BY A. E. PRINCE

AN INSCRIPTION on General Sherman's tomb at Washington declares that a "more perfect peace" should be the sole aim of war. At the beginning of a war it seems futile and impracticable to discuss the terms of peace to be negotiated at its remote end. Assuredly "the primary aim of being engaged in a war is to win it" as Lord Halifax said on November 2, and "the first purpose we must have is to defeat those who by their repeated violations of European order and threats to freedom have obliged us to take up arms." He intimated that the time had not yet "come when it will be possible and right to define in greater detail the terms" because "we have no idea what the shape of post-war Europe will be, we do not know the circumstances in which hostilities will end, or the materials which will be to our hands building an edifice of peace." It would indeed be foolish to indulge in specific map-drawing of future boundaries nowadays, when the future actions of Russia, Italy, Japan and the U.S.A. (for example) are still enigmatic.

Yet many Allied supporters advocate the clarification of peace aims in commitments to certain definite principles for the attainment of a lasting peace and a better international order. There are indeed disadvantages to such discussions, e.g. they may lead to some dissensions among and between the Allies. Thus the first war-time survey of the British Institute of Public Opinion published on October 31 showed that a cross section of the British people was almost evenly divided on the question: "Should Britain and France draw up and publish their war aims?" In their replies 44% answered yes, 12% no, 29% aims clear enough, and 15% did not know. Moreover influential circles, notably in France, are reported to be insistent on punishing Germany by partitioning or dismembering it into its former principalities of Prussia, Bavaria, etc.—a policy repellent to much British opinion. Not only in France but also in England and Canada there is a rising tide of hatred in sundry quarters directed not merely against the German Government but also against the German people. Many publicists therefore see distinct advantages in defining peace ideals as soon as possible, before opinion is hardened and blinded by hate, and before starry-eyed dreams of the "more perfect peace" are disordered under the strain of war-effort. Peace pledges, like colors nailed high to a mast in sight of the world, are less likely to be lowered.

Banner for the Fight

Such an enunciation of ideals may serve three useful purposes. The declaration of positive constructive aims for a durable peace will increase the fighting strength of the Allies themselves by furnishing an inspiring banner under which to fight. The war aim of the destruction of Hitlerism and the present German regime is a desirable objective, but it is of a negative character. To make the world safe for democracy, to enthrone the reign of peace and justice, to attain religious, social and political freedom, etc. these are laudable aims for which the British and French people also fought in 1914-18, now substituting Hitlerism for Kaiserism; but the stable post-war international order of their yearnings did not materialize. The peace machinery set up revealed serious inherent defects, and all the engineers to a greater or lesser degree failed to remedy those defects and make it work, more through blind neglect than deliberate sabotage. Now, being taught a terrible lesson, they seek to correct former errors and devise a blue-print of a better, sounder design, which will fortify that element of morale so important in the present conflict.

Such a constructive plan will win for the Allies more of the moral and material support of the neutral nations, especially of the United States. Recent Neutrality debates in Congress disclosed deep suspicion in some quarters of British and French "imperialisms," which would be minimized if enlightened peace aims involving manifest self-sacrifice in the imperial field were promulgated. The effect might be electrifying. The threatened little nations in Europe might also be steered to combat aggression.

A generous peace plan would revive the drooping spirits of the "good Europeans" among the German people who feel themselves ground under the heel of Nazi totalitarian tyranny; it would nerve them to an earlier revolt.

Sensitive to the growing demand of public opinion, the British Prime Minister discussed the Allies' "peace aims," distinguished from "war aims," in his broadcast to the Empire on November 26. In glowing terms Mr. Chamberlain foreshadowed a "Europe with a new spirit" and recognized the need for "some machinery capable of conducting and guiding the development of the new Europe in the right direction." But he left definition of this machinery to the future. There are many however who advocate more precise defining of the shape of things to come.

A Federal Union

What then is the basic design of the blue-print of the new durable international order, which it is suggested should be built on the ruins of Hitlerism? It is that of the Federal union of nations. This concept has been championed in Britain by men of eminence of varied temperaments and in diverse fields. In politics it unites a former ultra-imperialist like L. A. S. Amery with Wiekham Steed, Sir Norman Angell, Mr. Bevin of the Trade Unions, and the executive of the Labor Party

who have issued an admirable statement of peace aims. It includes the "37 men of science"—all Fellows of the Royal Society—who signed a Federation manifesto. The idea has gripped the soaring imagination of authors like J. B. Priestley. Dr. Vaughan Williams represents music, and the Archbishop of York the Church, whilst General Sir Ernest Swinton speaks for the Army. Organizations such as the National Peace Council (representing forty national, cooperative and trade union bodies), the New Commonwealth movement (founded by Lord Davies), the League of Nations Union and the Federal Union (with over fifty branches founded since its inception less than a year ago) are also supporters of the main principle. The Federal scheme involves the surrender of certain rights of sovereignty of the separate nations to a supreme single international authority which should

have powers over the individual states, to regulate and legislate for the common needs of the component nations.

The first plank in the platform is the recognition of the right of all nations to live and develop their own civilizations, including Germans, Austrians, Czechs and Poles. The Wilsonian principle of self-determination should be fearlessly applied in drawing the political boundaries, unwarping by the strategic, historical, and nationalist economic considerations which bulked so large in the Versailles treaties. This principle militates against the dismemberment or paralysis of the German nation. In a letter much quoted in Britain and the U.S.A. Dr. C. P. Martin of McGill University has argued that the German people if "convinced that they will be crushed and despoiled by their enemies in the event of defeat, will fight to the bitter end." He suggests that

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Time to Define Empire?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

COL. DREW has lately been evincing what for a political leader may certainly be described as an exceptionally active mind—not more active, perhaps, than that of his immediate opponent, Mr. Hepburn, but devoting its activity to slightly more serious subjects. He delivered on Friday of last week, at the University of Toronto, in a series of lectures devoted to subjects connected with the war, a speech of which the daily press seems to have carefully avoided noting the most significant part. In brief, his suggestion was that the time has now come, and that the necessity is indeed pressing, for a consideration of a more definite relationship for the purposes of war and peace between the constituent nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations—more definite at any rate than the present relationship, which in spite of their being "united in a common allegiance to the Crown," leaves them still free to be divided in their attitudes towards one another's wars, as is evidenced by the present neutrality of the Dominion situated immediately south of Ulster and now officially known by the name of Eire.

Col. Drew pointed out that unless some such more definite relationship could be devised and accepted, the present undertakings for the concentration of the air defence preparations of the Empire within the territory of the Dominion of Canada, which is very greatly the most advantageous part of the Empire in which they can be carried on, is without significance or promise for anything beyond the end of the present war. Canada is now in that war, and can be reasonably relied upon to stay in it as long as any other of the British Dominions do so; but under the present constitutional structure of the Commonwealth, there is no guarantee that Canada will participate in the next war, or the next but one war, in which other self-governing portions of King George's domains find themselves engaged. And without some guarantee that the Dominion will be at war the next time they are at war, it is obviously impossible to expect either Great Britain, or Australia or South Africa, or any other self-governing portion of the Empire, to spend its money upon, and contribute its young men to, an organization for air defence preparations from which it might be impossible to get them away when they are needed. In other words, if the concentrated air defence preparations scheme has any significance at all, beyond the present war, it can only be in connection with some measure of federation, or alliance, or whatever one may like to call it, which will insure that the nations which are making themselves into a single unit for the purpose of preparation will also be necessarily a single unit when it comes to employing that preparation in actual military defence.

Small Nation's Problems

Canada is a small nation—small, not in respect of area, which is a liability in matters of defence, but in respect of population and wealth, which are the assets from the defence point of view. At the moment when Canada became definitely a nation and acquired what has since turned out to be the right of making her own decisions in regard to war and peace, the world has just been provided with a new international mechanism which it was thought would be sufficient to safeguard the interests of its small nations from being trampled on by the great ones. But the League of Nations has proved to be quite incapable of doing anything of the kind, and the surface of the earth is strewn with the wrecks of small nations which have fallen victims to a long

process of lawless aggression. Today, much better than in 1931, we are therefore in a position to appreciate the infinite value to Canada of being, as Professor Kennedy describes it in his work, "The Constitution of Canada," not only a nation, but a particular kind of nation, "a nation within an Empire." Mr. Kennedy, writing in 1938, goes on to note that the position, the rights and obligations of such a nation within an Empire are still obscure and undefined. "To the future belongs the giving of a constitutional form to this new experience in history. In that further development lies Canada's crown of constitutional self-consciousness." It would seem that the time has come, perhaps sooner than he anticipated, for the effort to solve the problems involved in the development of that constitutional form and the formulation of the rights and obligations of the individual nations within the Empire.

The word "federation" is not popular in Canada when it has the prefix "Imperial" attached to it; yet the word "federation" is that which comes instantly to the mind in connection with the problem of establishing a permanent and reliable relationship such as I have been sketching between the different nations of the Commonwealth. Nobody will suggest now that Canada should bind herself to accept automatically the decisions for peace or war of a Parliament sitting at Westminster in which no Canadian representatives have a voice. A relationship in which one nation gives the commands and the other nations obey is not conceivable for the present situation. It may be, however, that federation is not the only alternative; it may be that machinery adequate for the devising and carrying on of a common policy can be found in a consultative rather than an authoritative body. That is for the people of Canada as well as for the other nations of the Commonwealth to consider, and to consider very carefully.

The National Interests

It is entirely legitimate, it is indeed necessary, for Canada to approach the consideration of this problem from the standpoint of her own best national interests. But in estimating those interests it will be well for her to remember that she is a small nation, and that her security cannot depend upon herself alone, but must depend upon cooperation with some other nation or group of nations. Now a security dependent upon cooperation cannot be relied upon unless that cooperation is definitely assured beforehand, and it can be definitely assured only by mutual commitments. Complete freedom of action for everybody up to the last minute means merely complete absence of security for everybody.

But there is another, an economic, side to Canada's interests in the matter. Col. Drew suggested, without undue emphasis but with ample justification, that participation in such mutual commitments would mean for Canada a tremendous increase both of prestige and of business activity. It will make Canada, not for the period of this war but for an indefinite time, the center of the air activity of the Empire not merely in the military but in the commercial sphere, for the two things go together, and Canadian geography is as favorable for the one as for the other. It will promote a large-scale skilled industry which might very well be located a long way to the west of the present industrial centers, and thus impart to the prairie section some of that more diversified economic character which it so badly needs. It will bring money and men to the Dominion on a large scale. It deserves very serious consideration by all of us.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THIS WAS HELSINGFORS, one of the most beautiful and most modern cities of Northern Europe, now largely evacuated by its civilian population and destroyed in part by Soviet bombs. The degree to which the Finns have progressed both socially and culturally is shown by these views of the splendid capital city. LEFT, one of the large department stores with the statuary group "The Three Blacksmiths." CENTRE, the beautiful Kallio church. RIGHT, the railway station, designed by the world-renowned Finnish architect, Saarinen.

—Photographs courtesy Consulate of Finland, Toronto.

the Allies "at once formulate their peace terms, setting forth that the Germans must evacuate Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, that thereafter a free vote of the Austrian people, held under international control, shall determine whether the Austrian people do or do not wish to join the Reich, and that the German people must give an earnest of their intention to abide by these terms by withdrawing their forces and reducing them to a reasonable peace-time strength. As soon as these terms are fulfilled we bind ourselves on our honor that all the Allies' forces will at once be withdrawn from German soil, and will undertake not to occupy any German territory whatever, nor to ask for an inch of German soil nor a cent of German money. . . . In this way we may appeal to their reason and shorten the war immensely." "Peace means reconciliation," said the sage Burke, but many may not be prepared to go so far in the direction of reconciliation as Professor Martin, and will favor a temporary occupation of key points in Germany till she shows that she has purged herself of militarism and proved she will treat her minorities decently.

For indeed minorities will and should persist. Exchanges of populations, as in the case of the Turkish-Greek arrangements of 1922-3 or the enforced removals or repatriations regimented by Germany today, are not satisfactory solutions of the problem. The second point of the peace-plan is the recognition of the rights of national, racial, linguistic and religious minorities. Supervision of individual rights should be entrusted to a central international authority, perhaps through an international commission of neutral members.

To Coerce Aggressors

"The supremacy of Law founded on Justice" must be recognized as the third basic principle of international relationships, the use of force and self-help as an instrument of policy by the separate nations being abandoned. To coerce aggressors the central Federal authority should be backed by international armed forces of overwhelming strength, especially an air force; economic sanctions might possibly first be applied. Reduction and limitation of armaments would be linked up with this project, coupled with international supervision; private manufacture of munitions of war should be forbidden.

The fourth point is the principle that all "international differences which cannot be settled by direct negotiation must be submitted to some third party judgment" whether through the judicial decision of some world court, international authoritative arbitration, or mediation. Procedure should be provided for the pacific revision of treaties.

Fifthly, the old imperialism must be abandoned, and recognition should be granted to the rights and interests of the natives in colonies and dependencies as being paramount. In cases where colonies are inhabited by natives not yet capable of self-government, they should be administered in the spirit of trusteeship for the well-being of the peoples, international supervision under an expanded mandate system being applied; education of backward communities should be sedulously promoted. This should hold good for all such colonies and dependencies whether acquired before or after the War of '14-'18. Free and equal access to markets and raw materials should be open to all nations. In this way the defects of the Versailles settlements will be avoided; these permitted the control of backward communities and access to raw materials to rest with the individual Great Powers.

The sixth plank in the peace program is of high significance, the realization of the economic interdependence of all nations, of the need of opening up a tranquillizing flow of world trade. An end must be set to autarchy, to economic nationalism or imperialism with their protectionist tariffs, quotas and embargoes. Tariff-capped barriers between states must be lowered. The central international authority should create agencies to foster the freeing of world trade with due regard for proper living standards of labor and wages, and to promote increased consumption and a fairer distribution of the world's resources. Goods must cross boundaries or armies will. The supreme international authority through a central bank will control currency etc. and regulate the difficult transition from a war-time economy to that on a peace footing.

(Note: A useful pamphlet on "War Aims and Peace Plans" has just been published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College St. Toronto; price 10 cents.)

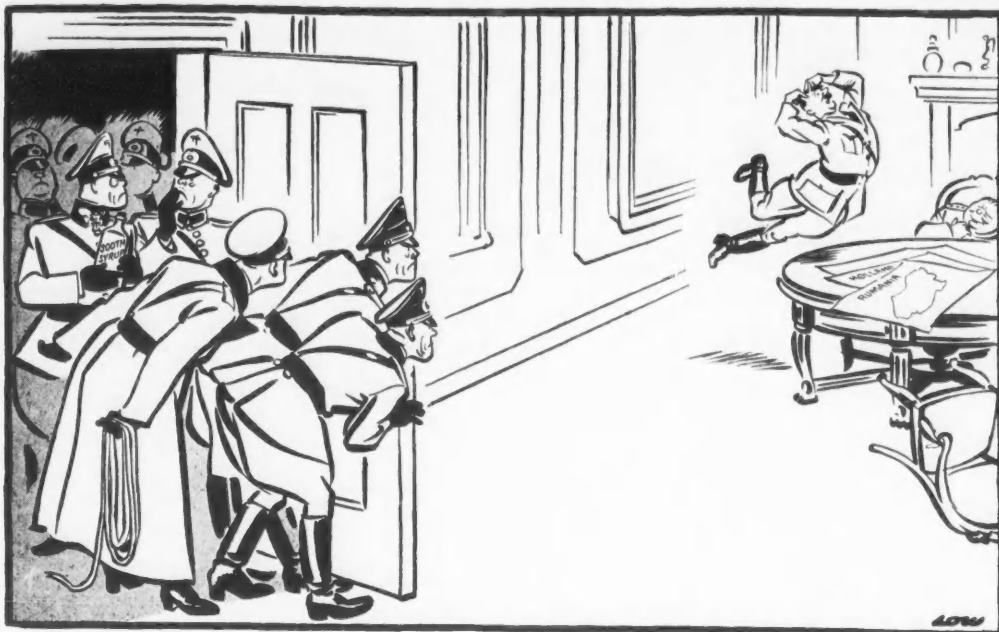
Winston Churchill Hitler's Real Foe

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

ONLY one man is sitting in the seats of the mighty who sat there during the Great War. He is Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose appointment to this great office for the second time has brought immense relief to British people throughout the world. The great offices of state occupied by this descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough are bewildering when enumerated, but the catholicity of their scope marks him out as an extraordinary type of public servant.

No man active in public life speaks or acts from such a background of dramatic and hazardous experience as Winston. Follow him from his first campaign in the hill country in India in 1896, to Omdurman with Kitchener, to the Spanish American War in Cuba, through the South African War, and through the Great War as a colonel in the front line and in the high offices of Admiralty and Munitions, and you have completed an Odyssey of adventure which is a modern classic.

Did I say completed? Hardly. He is again where he will be a doer on a gigantic scale. But speaking of classics, his writing since the Great War has produced a classic for our time in "The World Crisis," the finest English prose of the post-war era. An eminent English critic has stated that Churchill is the greatest writer on public questions since the time of Thucydides. When expulsion from office followed a political reverse, friends calling on Winston and his young wife found that they had no money ahead and no job, but that Winston would try to sell the product of his pen till public service again opened up. And this work which he has considered his avocation will be read by students of the Great War period centuries from now, for on the subjects of which he writes he is regarded by the keenest critics as the ablest historian of our time.



"LOOK OUT, BRAUCHITSCH, HE'S GETTING ANOTHER INSPIRATION!"

THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION

Imitation Blitzkrieg

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

I HAVE always thought Stalin to be unoriginal. But I thought, too, that he recognized his limitations. Heretofore his policy has always been careful, crafty, cautious. Now he has been tempted by the resounding German success in Poland to step out of character and try a Blitzkrieg of his own. Finland was so small and so isolated; victory was an absolute cinch.

Now Stalin is learning that Finns aren't Poles. Although they fight no more bravely they haven't that disastrous cockiness; far fewer in numbers, they are stronger in spirit, leadership and strategic position. They are also fortified by the memory of their last encounter with Russian troops, when they chased the Red Guards out in early 1918. And the world is learning that Russians aren't Germans. We suspected all along that they were not, but the Soviet propaganda bureau, the greatest advertising agency in the world, has put on such a tremendous campaign these many years past to persuade us that the Red Army was as good as it was big, was not even remotely related to the Czarist Army, and that its munitions industries and transport did not share the inefficiency common to the rest of Russia.

Of course it is far too soon to dispose of the Red Army because of a few days successful Finnish resistance. I don't profess to know its true strength any more than anyone else. Repressing wishful thinking as best one may, all that can be said is that the Stalinist Blitzkrieg is not going well. Stalin will have to push it much more vigorously or else call it off as an "incident," claiming that the islands in the Gulf and the few miles of Finnish territory outside Leningrad which he has taken were all that he wanted anyway.

This brings up the question of what, exactly Stalin does seek from this attack. There is imperialist ambition in his move. Stalin has now sat in the Kremlin long enough to become a Czar in all but name. If someone were to start a contest to name him I would suggest Peter Ivanovitch. The Ivan side having been satisfied for the present by purges, banishments and murder through famine such as make the Terrible seem a piker, the more constructive Peter holds sway. Stalin would restore Russia's imperial position on the Baltic. He would go further, I believe. The ice-free ports he has gained on the Baltic are still subject to the will of the power which holds the entrance to the Baltic. Stalin's negotiations with the Turks have shown that the old Russian urge to control Constantinople and the entrance to the Black Sea is still alive. Might not the new Peter aspire to go his prototype one better and acquire ports, better and nearer to the world than Murmansk, which would give Russia independent access to the Western oceans?

Fascinated With Arctic

There was an interesting article and map in the official German military revue *Die Wehrmacht* early last year imputing such ambitions to Stalin and describing his military dispositions for the seizure of the entire Arctic coast around as far as Tromsø and Narvik in Norway. It is true that Stalin does seem to be fascinated with the Arctic, as Hitler is with the Ukraine, sending a constant stream of prospecting, scientific and aerial expeditions into the North. Then Narvik happens to be the terminus of the splendid Swedish Lapland railway, which connects with a main line across Finland direct to Leningrad. On this railway lie the famous Swedish iron ore deposits. (I spent a week up in this region several years ago.) Aside from coveting them for Russia's use, and the Swedes have long feared this, might not Stalin see in their control, together with the nickel and timber of this northern region, an effective brake on German war-power? In a recent article in this series I showed figures to prove that Germany was absolutely dependent on Swedish iron ore. If Stalin controlled it he would be in a position to dictate German policy, and at least ensure that Germany couldn't make war against Russia as long as she was denied access to France's Lorraine ore.

For the Nazi-Soviet "friendship" pact notwithstanding (that pact which, some will have said, "turned all the isms into wasms") Stalin's chief activity of late has plainly been the throwing out of defenses against an ultimate German attack. If German armies overran the whole Baltic coast in 1918 and stood within 80 miles of Petrograd, might they not do so again? Hence the hard bargain by which Stalin forced Soviet garrisons on Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and drove out the long-settled and influential Baltic Germans.

If the Finns invited in German troops in 1918 to help them fight the Soviets, might they not permit them to pass through their country again? One does not have to exonerate Stalin's callous infringe-

ment of the independence of the small Baltic states or his wanton attack on Finland to appreciate that the man is obsessed with the idea that sooner or later the outside, "capitalist" world—of which he knows only by hearsay—plans another war of intervention against the Soviet. Not understanding how to make a friend of Finland, trusting no-one and nobody, from this point of view the defense of Leningrad requires the moving of the Finnish frontier back from where it now stands at the very outskirts of the big city to a more tenable position on the narrow Karelian Isthmus at Viborg, as well as Soviet possession of naval bases on both sides of the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and of all islands in that gulf. It may be that he intends to try to seize no more than these points and Petsamo, for the present.

But with the fighting nearly a week old the Soviets have remarkably little success to show. They have taken the undefended islands in the Gulf. But their naval attack on Hangoe has been repulsed with the loss of one of their newest cruisers. Their infantry assault on the Karelian Isthmus has gained only a few miles which the Finns abandoned as they fell back on their prepared line of defence, and this at a considerable cost in tanks destroyed by land-mines. Their much advertised parachute attacks turn out, at least as they practice them, only the dramatics necessary to a dictatorship. They look impressive at manoeuvres but in real war the parachutists have either been machine-gunned as they landed or left unsupported to succumb to counter-attack.

What Will Sweden Do?

The Finns, it appears, can hold out for some time. But in the end they seem fated to go down before their twenty times greater opponent unless they get assistance, or unless the Red Army has been weakened in its leadership and staff organization even more than we supposed by the drastic purge of two years ago, its strength and equipment far over-advertised to discourage a German-Japanese assault, and the heart of the Russian soldier not at all in his fighting. These are very large "ifs," which can only be confirmed or denied by the progress of the fighting. As for help, the only possible quarter from which Finland can receive it quickly or effectively is Sweden. It will take the Swedes, once a great war-like race but too long used to comfort and security, some time to make up their minds to enter their first war in 130 years. But if they felt that they had to go to war there is no power they would rather fight than Russia. She is the traditional enemy. It was the first Peter who drove Sweden off the mainland across the Baltic, which she had long held, and Russia who inflicted on her a humiliating defeat in the last war in which she fought, in 1809; which curiously enough was fought over Finland too, then a Swedish possession.

The Swedish air force, which is of good quality and has been considerably expanded of late years, and her artillery, as good as any in the world, might be of decisive assistance to the Finns. Whether Sweden renders this help will depend not only on the show that the Finns make and on the amount of destruction done to Helsingfors, (with its implications for the fate of Stockholm), but also on the attitude of Germany. If Germany continues her present official attitude of supporting the Russian action, Sweden dare not go ahead. To take on two such giant enemies at once would be to repeat the mad imprudence of Charles XII and invite the same disaster, Sweden's best-learned historical lesson. If the Germans surreptitiously encouraged the Swedes however, in the hope of toppling the Soviet régime and overrunning Eastern Europe in the subsequent political chaos, thus evading the blockade and the military stalemate on the Western Front—which would be to act on their best-learned lesson of the last war—then it is just possible that Sweden might throw in her lot with Finland, as Belgium did with Holland recently, in the simple recognition that she would be the next victim.

Finland's fate will be decided by all these factors together. All the world including the Italians and the Japanese and, secretly, the Germans, is cheering for David against Goliath. The story of the 15-year-old boy waiting with his rifle at the window to shoot down any Soviet bomber that came near is surely the perfect modern analogy. But since we can have no illusions about the outcome of a contest between rifles and great bombing-planes, even more encouraging than this magnificent display of spirit are the reports of the generally superior equipment, including a new and deadly automatic rifle, and the better training of the Finnish troops.

Judgment of Posterity

Nine years ago in the Canadian Military Institute at Toronto a British Admiral told the late General Garnet Hughes that Churchill had mortgaged the opinions of posterity about the Dardanelles enterprise.

"There is a case for the professional naval strategist in regard to the matter of this episode's naval inaction," said the Admiral, "but it will never be set in a form that will survive historically. It is Churchill's account, sanctioning his own judgments, which our descendants will read."

At the time of Churchill's visit to Canada five years ago, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was heard to state his unbounded admiration for Winston's capacity for work. During the period in office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, a most exacting full-time post, Churchill had written two volumes of "The World Crisis," a work of precise factual kind and involving the use of an enormous bibliography. How Winston could find time for such a time-consuming work was a phenomenon of almost miraculous significance, even to a man of Mr. Meighen's intellectual primacy.

In a pre-war appreciation of Churchill, A. G. Gardiner in his "Pillars of Society" makes an interesting observation: "When after one of his important speeches at Dundee a friend of mine called on him on an important matter at one o'clock in the morning, he found him sitting up in bed immersed in blue-books. His father, Sir Randolph Churchill, when Chancellor of the Exchequer asked, according to Sir Algernon West, the meaning of the decimal points, and when told replied: 'I've often wondered what those damned dots meant!' Perhaps it was fun; but certainly he was ignorant. Winston Churchill always knows what the dots mean."

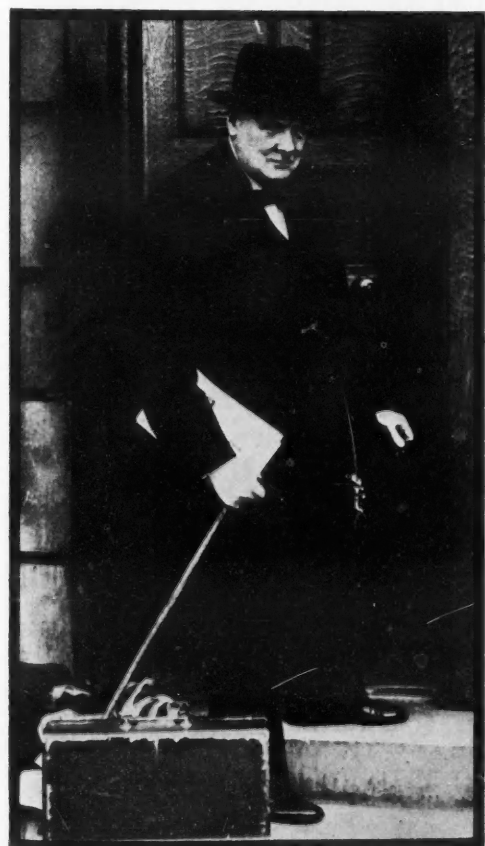
Prophetic Insight

He can sit down before a mountain of detail, organize it and interpret it, sometimes with prescience, while most detail experts are still becoming familiarized with it. His dynamic if not tumultuous mental energy has been demonstrated repeatedly in state memoranda outside the immediate beat of his official responsibility. Take, for example, his memorandum of April 13, 1911 to the Imperial Defence Committee on military aspects of the continental problem regarding the impending German attack on France.

"Even if the Germans were brought to a standstill the French would not be strong enough to advance in their turn. The balance of probability is that by the twentieth day the French armies will have been driven from the line of the Meuse and will be falling back on Paris and the South."

"... The German armies advancing through Belgium and onward into France will be weakened by the arrival of the British Army and by the growing pressure of Russia on the thirtieth day."

"... By the fortieth day the Germans should be extended full strain, both internally and on the war (Continued on Page 11)



MR. CHURCHILL SYMBOLIZES to Britons and Germans alike the firm determination of the British and French people to win this war. He is seen here as he arrived at the Admiralty to take over the position of First Lord which he held with distinction on the last occasion of trouble with Germans.



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This Corporation offers you its services in explaining the practical effects of the new Act . . . in estimating the probable amount of duty your estate will have to pay . . . in discussing with you and your solicitor the revision of your will. You will incur no obligation by your enquiries.

A booklet recently compiled, giving practical information on the new Act, will be gladly sent on request.

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WINDOW ON THE WORLD

DOWN in Lawrence, Kansas, last week, Dr. James A. Naismith, Canadian-born originator of basketball, died of heart disease following a cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Naismith was born in Almonte, Ont., on November 6, 1861. When he was just 8 years old he was left an orphan; until he graduated from McGill in 1887, young Naismith lived with an uncle. It was while Naismith was at McGill University that he became interested in athletics. He was studying in the Arts and Theology course with the intention of entering the Presbyterian ministry when he graduated. One day while he was crossing the campus he noticed that one of the players on the football squad had been hurt during practice. The captain of the team asked for volun-



DR. NAISMITH

BY WESSELY HICKS

teers from among the spectators to fill in the gap. Naismith responded. So impressive was the performance of the rookie that he was given a place on the team and remained there for several seasons. From then on the thoughts of the young theolog turned from the ministry to physical education. There were more ways of influencing youth than from the pulpit, reasoned Naismith.

For 3 years after he graduated from McGill in 1887 Naismith remained as physical instructor at the University while he studied at Presbyterian College. From McGill he went to the Y.M.C.A. training college at Springfield, Mass., and remained there as an instructor until 1895. In the latter year he went to Denver, Col., as a physical instructor in the Y.M.C.A. and entered Gross Medical College in that city as a student. In 1898 he received his degree as a doctor and went to the University of Kansas as professor of physical education.

There are many stories purporting

to explain just how the game of basketball occurred to James Naismith. One of them has it that when he was just a small boy, Naismith was playing with a cat. His mother called him. James remained where he was. His mother called him again, telling him to put the cat down and come on. But James was an individualist. He didn't just want to put the cat down. He looked about him. There over in the corner of the yard was an open well. James seized the cat by the tail, swung it and let go. The cat prescribed a graceful arc and disappeared down the mouth of the well. James was thrashed but there remained in his mind the cat, the well and the long curving course of the cat through the air in reaching its watery destination. That, insists the story, was the germ of the game that became basketball.

More creditable is the version that basketball came into being almost on the spur of the moment. That was back in 1891 when there were 18 men in the physical training class at the Y.M.C.A. college in Springfield, Mass.,

and young James Naismith was the assistant to Dr. Luther H. Gulick, head of the physical training department. During the period from December to March, Dr. Gulick found that keeping the men busy outside the regular class exercises was becoming more and more of a problem. The young men seemed to resent being asked to play Drop the Handkerchief and tag. So Dr. Gulick turned the problem over to Naismith saying merely, Think of a game that will keep all the men busy and can be played here in the gym.

Naismith began a study of various games and forms of exercise including duck-on-the-rock, lacrosse and rugby football. The game he evolved was



U.S.-built plane is towed across the border at Coutts, Alta.

basketball. Duck-on-the-rock suggested that the inflated ball be tossed in an arc rather than hurled; lacrosse contributed the arrangement of the players; and rugby furnished the means of putting the ball into play. A goal on the floor was considered too easy to defend. The balcony around the gym was nine feet high. The baskets—peach baskets—were attached to the balcony at the ends of the court and that elevation became the standard for the game. When the players became tired of climbing a ladder to get the ball each time they scored, they knocked the bottoms out of the baskets. Because Naismith had to look after a class of 18, basketball originally had nine men on a side; later the number was reduced to seven and finally to five.

At first the new game had no name. One member of the class suggested calling it "Naismith ball" in honor of its originator. But Naismith said no thanks; such a name would kill it instantly. Another member, Frank Mahan, suggested "basketball". In the beginning there were only fundamental rules governing the scoring and the first important change was that prohibiting spectators from touching the ball; prior to that they had helped their team or hindered their opponents in scoring a basket. As the game became more popular and spread, the rules were coded.

Yale is said to have been the first university to have taken up basketball. But Kansas University became the basketball centre of the United States and its coaches by Dr. F. C. "Phog" Allen, friend and associate of Dr. Naismith. The two had many arguments over the game. Once Naismith told Allen: "Basketball is just a game to play. It doesn't need a coach." It was in 1936 that basketball games were held all over the United States to help pay Naismith's expenses to the Olympic Games in Berlin, the first to include basketball. One of the high spots in Naismith's life was when he rose to address and receive the tributes of teams from all over the world as they stood grouped behind the flags of their countries.

But it was his old friend Dr. Allen who paid him the greatest tribute: "The youth of the world has lost a great benefactor in Dr. James Naismith, father of basketball. Eighteen million young men all over the world are playing his game, which he originated for 18 troublesome young men. I once heard eight nationally known educationists speaking from the same platform declare that basketball had all the qualities necessary to teach a child: poise, rhythm, grace, co-ordination, development of skill and the development of physical vigor. . . This game, the only international game that is the product of one man's brain, stamps Dr. Naismith as a great educationist, a kindly humanitarian and a practical Christian. . . The youth of the world will arise and call Dr. Naismith blessed."

Stuck

In his own inimitable fashion, Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City was all gummed up last week. For the mayor had tackled a new problem and it was sticking right with him tenaciously. He was trying to discover a way to dispose of second-hand chewing gum, saying,

It costs New York hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly to remove it from parks, streets and public places. The mayor explained that two porters scraped away for six months at the 14th, 34th, and 42nd Street subway stations and had been transferred to other duties after they had thrown up their scrapers in disgust at the hopeless task. Already the mayor has asked the chewing gum companies to co-operate by printing a suggestion on the wrappers that the paper be kept for disposing of the gum; and they have promised to do it. But Mr. LaGuardia is still looking for a real solution.

It seems simple: all he has to do is put up big boards with the words "Park Your Old Gum Here" on them. The boards could be in the shape of theatre seats, park benches, lunch counter stools, or any of the other objects dear to the heart of gum chewers. When they are loaded, they could be burned. Or the puzzled mayor might erect large dummy heads with great shocks of hair. Above them would be a sign "Relieve that malicious impulse—Stick your old gum here." Few people can resist the opportunity of sticking gum in hair—even artificial hair—and when the heads are all gummed up, they could be destroyed. The whole problem seems a very simple one indeed to be baffling the ingenious mayor of New York City.

Fish Pond

There's something a little naive about the way Canada is getting its war planes from the United States. Out at Coutts, Alberta, Royal Canadian Air Force men standing on the international boundary toss a rope into United States territory and drag United States-made aircraft onto Canadian soil. Since the United States neutrality law forbids the export of planes from the country by flying them out, the companies fly them to a hastily-constructed field near Sweetgrass, Montana, about fifty yards from the border, where a towing rope is attached and the planes hauled over the border.

It's all a little reminiscent of the game that they used to have at church bazaars called Fish Pond. In Fish Pond you used to dangle a hook over a canvas and someone on the other side attached a prize to it. The prizes were never much but it was the element of surprise that attracted people. They never knew what they were going to get. Under the same principal, R.C.A.F. men should turn their backs after they have thrown the rope across the border. When the rope is attached they could haul away until the plane was on Canadian soil; then they could look saying with glee Oh, look, this time I got a bomber. Or, Look what I've drawn—a pursuit ship. Or Shucks, this is only a training plane. They might as well make a real game of it with rules and everything.

Big Steam

Take it from one of Father Divine's disciples "Father is very, very disgusted. He may just evaporate." The father, who was once an odds-job man in Baltimore, has come to a boil over a lawsuit brought by one of his recanting angels in an equity action for \$4,476.

The angel, Mrs. Verinda Brown, who cooks when she can spare the time from her harp lessons, claims that "I paid all this money in the belief that unless I did so I was doomed to everlasting misery. . . and that by giving the money to Father Divine I was depositing it in his heavenly treasury and was in that way assured of eternal life." Now Mrs. Brown says she'll exchange her corner of Heaven for her own \$4,476.

Furthermore, Mrs. Brown is acting on behalf of several other angels whose interest in Heaven amounts to \$22,000. That makes Father Divine just about five times as disgusted. So now he says he won't just evaporate: he's going to evaporate for 1,900 years just to show he isn't fooling. And it's a very nice trick if he can do it; a very nice trick. "Peace—It's wonderful."



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Le Petit Professeur Listens To Advice

BY LOU GOLDEN

JOSEPH ADELARD GODBOUT is unlike most Quebec politicians. He is mild, slight, balding, calm, an uninspiring speaker. Kaspar Milquet is what he looks like.

The Quebec premier is as unlike Maurice Duplessis as any man can be. He is not egotistical. He listens to advice. He thinks things out before taking a jump. He is not boisterous. He believes in the principle of permitting his ministers to handle their own departments. Premier Godbout is pleasant-mannered and of even disposition.

A scientific agriculturalist and not a lawyer, which is something unusual for Quebec province, M. Godbout was not only born on a farm but declares farming his profession and recreation. Quebec farmers have needed a farmer-premier. They have one now, for the new premier believes that there are two primary things that must be done in Quebec—assistance to the farmer in scientific agriculture, and improvement in general educational opportunities for the province as a whole.

Despite the thorough victory won by the Liberals in the provincial election the new premier is a sincerely modest sort who gives most of the credit for his victory to others than himself—federal Minister of Labor Power and federal Minister of Justice Lapointe. Mr. Power was in complete charge of organization and Mr. Lapointe provided the platform fireworks.

M. Godbout is a harried man these days. Yet he still listens to everyone, is receptive of advice and sees probably far more people than does any other man in a similar position. The corridors of the Legislative building swarm with people waiting to see the premier. Most of them want jobs on the government payroll. The rest want contracts. Yet it is surprising to see M. Godbout walk from his office to the cabinet council chamber and then back again after several difficult hours. He walks slowly, stops often as he is buttonholed by party followers, listens, nods or shakes his head, remains diplomatic and seemingly interested. His five feet five inches of height and 135 pounds is lost in the mass of loiterers.

There is nothing in M. Godbout to equal the Ontario political personage who once gave orders to his secretary to "keep those damned wolves away from me."

Premier Godbout is No. 13 of the family. He made certain of it for SATURDAY NIGHT by checking off the names of his brothers and sisters on his scratch pad, one check for each child.

All the premier's schooling has been accentuated with the study of agriculture. From the Seminary at Rimouski he graduated with his bachelor's degree in 1913. At the Agricultural School of St. Anne de la Pocatière he obtained his B.S.A. degree. Added to that is a period of post-graduate study at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In 1918 he joined the staff of L'Ecole d'Agriculture at St. Anne as an assistant professor and in 1922 he became a full professor. He continued to hold a teaching post in agriculture until 1930 when he became Minister of Agriculture in the cabinet of Louis A. Taschereau.

M. Godbout had no particular inclination towards politics until the retirement of Edouard Caron, Minister of Agriculture and member for L'Islet. M. Taschereau wanted someone for the riding and wanted some-

Canadians than anything has in a very, very long time."

On Quebec politics: "There is much to be done in Quebec politics to make it clean. I am sorry that many people who should know better are trying to discourage business men and the young people from going into politics. It will be improved. It is not as bad as what some people describe it to be."

On cabinet members' responsibilities: "My work is not going to be as bad as I thought it would be. I choose good men to assist me and they must do their own work. I will not interfere with their departments as Duplessis did. When someone is going to do something with one department it is the work of the cabinet minister to see them and make the decision. It is not for me. I would like to have a little time for the real problems of politics, and it is not getting jobs for people on the government. I am giving real responsibility to my ministers who are the youngest Quebec ever had. Their average age is 46 years. I show them confidence and they must show me confidence. In this way we can do more for the province. The real weakness of Duplessis was that he tried to handle everything."

On the vote for women: "It will come. It is a question for the next legislature and I think it will be granted. I was against it myself before but I think that political questions have changed so much. They used to be economic questions and now they are social questions in which women are interested. The women have the right of the vote in other provinces. They go to meetings to discuss federal matters. We are showing our women up as inferior. The vote for women has to come and it is just as well it comes now."

On the Padlock Law: "I think that

AUTUMN, DEPARTING

WE HAVE come to a great day. To a long slow parting of the great ways.

And our beauty is inviolable. We have gathered up our powers. The bountiful hours of our flowering. And are about to depart. Taking with us the flaming sword. The hoard of our proud high words. The crowded leaves of our fancy. We shall leave nothing of time. Nothing of time's high hopes. Only the monochord of the north wind.

To chill your hearts. You shall see us depart—Glory, glory to us on a great day. The great high way of our parting! We shall have left no time. No eager, invincible, transcending time.

We are the end.

VIOLET ANDERSON

one who knew agriculture. The local county machine looked around and hit on the little professor. They told him M. Taschereau wanted him at Quebec, that he owed it to his father, that there were none of the other sons interested in politics and that he ought to take the plunge. The little man was elected. A year later he became the minister of the only department he was interested in.

On June 11, 1933, M. Taschereau stepped out. He chose M. Godbout to take his place. The plain little man was unable to overcome the attacks of Paul Gouin and Maurice Duplessis and give a good reputation to a discredited administration, and on August 17 of that year his party was defeated and he himself lost his seat.

But despite all the signs that should have marked the end of a career in politics, for there is no room for a loser in Quebec, those who pull the strings in the Liberal party still believed that they had the right man. On June 11, 1933, M. Godbout was unanimously confirmed in the leadership at a convention.

Still interested in scientific agriculture M. Godbout has a 300-acre farm at Frelighsburg in Missisquoi County some 55 miles east of Montreal. There he carries on in mixed farming, specializing in breeding of Belgian horses and Ayrshire cattle. He hopes to make his farm a show place for Quebec farmers.

M. Godbout didn't mind speaking freely on both present events and future policy. Here are some of his views.

On the election results: "This victory was more than a provincial victory. I received thousands of letters and telegrams of congratulation from every province of Canada, from Conservatives as well as our own party people, from the United States, France and England. We didn't get back all our Liberals that we lost in 1936. Many of them were tied to Duplessis because they had jobs or contracts. But we did get most of the Conservatives. That victory did more for the good of the French-

that law should be amended and that we should define what we understand by communism. There is no definition at all of it. There are measures taken which we can't call justice. As chief of the Liberal party I could abuse, if I so decided, my powers under that act which would be manifestly unfair against my opponents. Duplessis is convinced as I am that it is a very bad law but he wanted to make the people think he was doing very much to control communism and subversive theories. As an example the only occasion in which I saw the law applied was to seize his own picture. It had a picture of Hitler and Stalin too. It was under the pretence, he said, that distribution of those pictures was making propaganda for their systems.

"I would also include a definition of any theory like nazism and fascism rather than naming them."

"It is very unlikely that we will make use of that bad law."

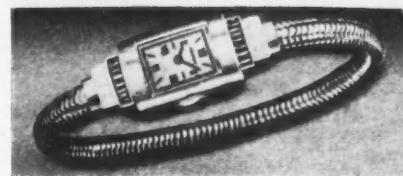
On participation of Quebec in the war: "Quebec is fully agreed as to participation. We should have participation in this war against barbarism as decided by the federal government."

On conscription: "I am against conscription because I think it is not necessary at all."

On the separatist movement: "In this province it is loud but small."

On civil service: "There will be no wholesale change of the civil service. If we have a good man, no matter who put him there, we should keep him. If a good man has been fired for political reasons we should reinstate him as openings are made. It is good policy to do that as well as unjust to replace civil servants. An appointment is a confirmation of a government, not just Duplessis or myself."

On his philosophy of leadership: "If we are thought serious and well-meaning we will get good advisers

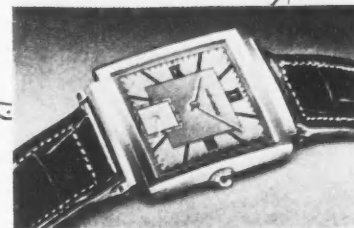


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JACK W. LEES

36 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO

and they will follow us. If we act as fools we will lose them. I would like to do my work for the province so that we are considered as serious men. People want seriousness in administration. We have suffered for not having it for three years."

On education: "I assure you matters there will be improved."

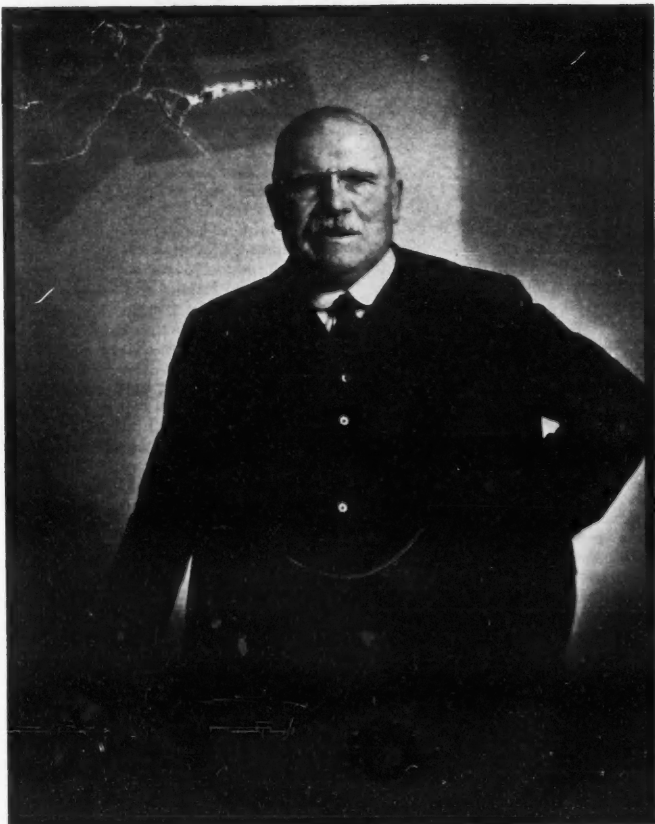
Premier Godbout was elected to office on a whirlwind. It will be very difficult for an opposition to defeat a man as cautious as Quebec's new premier.

Deep Roots in Canada

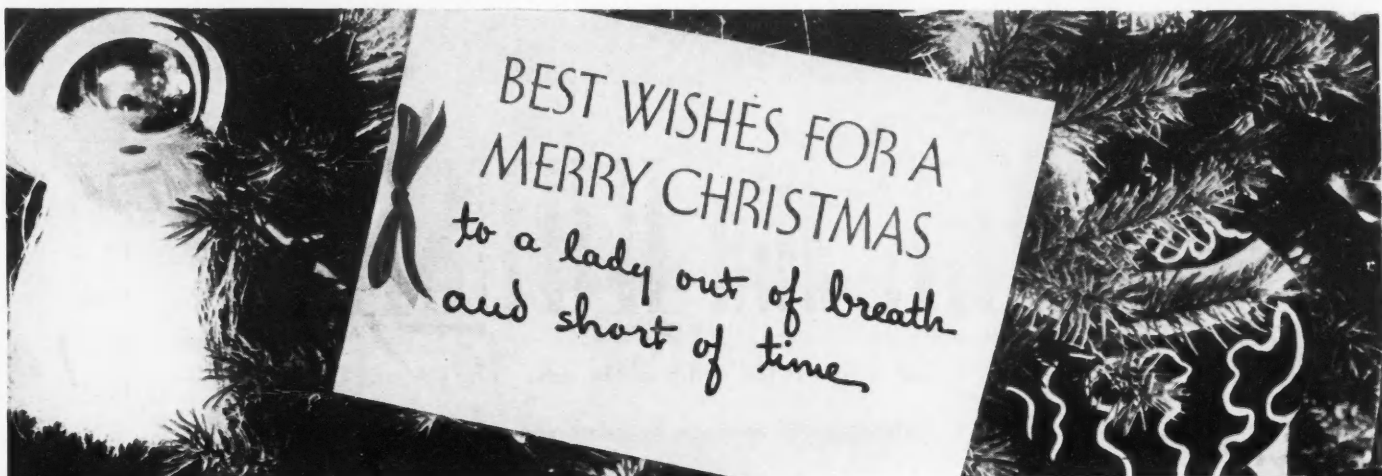
Like all other French-Canadians, the new premier is proud of the fact that his family has deep roots in Canada. His people first came to Canada and settled on the Isle of Orleans in 1661. They have always been on the land. The farm where M. Godbout was born at St. Eloi in Temiscouata county 47 years ago has been in the family for four generations. His father was a member of the Quebec legislature before him and handled his 200-acre farm at the same time. Unlike the present Godbout who has five children (two boys and three girls) his father had twenty children of whom sixteen lived to maturity.

Premier Godbout is No. 13 of the family. He made certain of it for SATURDAY NIGHT by checking off the names of his brothers and sisters on his scratch pad, one check for each child.

All the premier's schooling has been accentuated with the study of agriculture. From the Seminary at Rimouski he graduated with his bachelor's degree in 1913. At the Agricultural School of St. Anne de la Pocatière he obtained his B.S.A. degree. Added to that is a period of post-graduate study at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.



LORD RIVERDALE, head of the British Mission to Canada to discuss with missions from Canada, Australia and New Zealand the details of the history-making scheme for Empire-wide air training to be carried on in the Dominion. This photograph by Karsh was taken just as the missions completed their agreement on the vast plan of cooperation.



...shopping days
before
Christmas

Your mind's a maze of Christmas wrappings, holly wreaths and last-minute gifts. Scarcely a minute to think about meals, and yet—the family must be well fed—for hurried days mean hungry people. Make Campbell's Chicken Noodle Soup a main part of these "busy-day" meals. Golden broth, wholesome egg noodles and morsels of tender chicken meat—a soup to restore your holiday spirit any day!

CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP

Holidays are hungry days

—and hustling times for Mother! Plan things differently this year—find time to get in on some of the fun yourself. When boys and girls come trooping in for lunch, sit them down to brimming bowls of Campbell's Vegetable Soup. With its nourishing beef stock and fifteen garden vegetables, it's almost a meal in itself. The first spoonful will prove what a good choice it is for young Canadian appetites (you'll notice that grownups like it, too!)

VEGETABLE SOUP



First for your Feast

Campbell's Tomato Soup—just the thing to get appetites set for the Christmas turkey! Campbell's make it of extra-luscious Canadian tomatoes, gentle seasoning and golden table butter—all carefully cooked to smooth perfection. The lively tomato flavor says to your appetite "wake up!"—the bright tomato color seems to say—"Merry Christmas!"

TOMATO SOUP



"Do stay for supper!"

—and even as you ask them, you're planning what to eat! Salad-makings in the ice-box and a pantry shelf well-stocked with Campbell's Soups will find you always ready. In the holiday mood is Cream of Mushroom—a smooth soup made with young hothouse mushrooms and fresh, heavy cream—and lavishly decked out with tender mushroom slices. A soup to lend a party air to even the simplest meal!

CREAM OF MUSHROOM



FOR OVER 100 YEARS

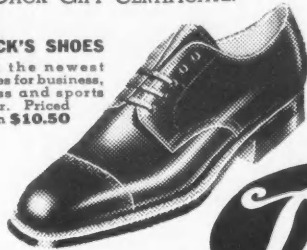


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See the newest styles for business, dress and sports wear. Priced from \$10.50



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Made from exclusive English broadcloth in the latest shades. Priced from \$3.50

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What every man wants — Dack's Hose of the finest quality and smartest patterns. Priced from \$1.00



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SHOPS IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

Labor Government at War

BY J. A. STEVENSON

NEW ZEALAND, the smallest but not least interesting of the British Dominions, lost no time in ranging itself beside Britain and France in the war for the suppression of Nazi Germany, and its government and people are now devoting their energies to making their contribution to the Allied cause as effective as possible. The Labor Ministry headed by Mr. M. J. Savage, which has been in power since 1935 and received a fresh mandate in face of the bitter hostility of the propertied classes in 1938, has been a vigorous and persistent critic of the foreign policy pursued by the Baldwin and Chamberlain ministries, and if its courageous spokesmen at the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations had only been supported by the representatives of the other Dominions, the present war might possibly have been avoided. But its disapproval of British foreign policy did not blind the Savage ministry to the issues which were at stake when Germany invaded Poland, and Mr. Peter Fraser, Minister of Education, who was acting as Premier owing to the serious illness of Mr. Savage, had general support for his broad-casted declaration that Germany's action had left the British Commonwealth no alternative but to go to war in defence of the principles of democracy.

When New Zealand entered the last war her government was in the hands of the conservative elements represented by the Reform party, and her Premier, W. F. Massey, was an ardent Imperialist of the old school. Her population only numbered 1,089,000 but over 100,000 men, or about one-tenth of the total population, enlisted and a full division plus some additional troops was maintained in the field until the end of the war. For so small a country her war expenditures were heavy and resulted in an addition of \$1½ million pounds (\$400,000,000) to her public debt. In the two intervening decades since the Peace of Versailles she has gained

greatly both in population and wealth; the former now numbers nearly 1½ million, and a proof of her increased prosperity can be found in trade statistics, which show that between 1915 and 1938 her exports of wool mounted from 196 million pounds to 280, of meat from 3,951,000 cwt. to 5,342,000 cwt., of butter from 420,000 to 2,614,000 cwt. and of cheese from 817,000 to 1,610,000 cwt.

Great Contribution

New Zealand, which in the last war supplied £158 million (\$800,000,000) of such products, is now in a position to make an even larger contribution, but her government, like our own, realizes that the present conflict has novel features and it is proceeding cautiously with its preparations. It has undertaken to raise 20,000 men for overseas service and as their commander it has enlisted the services of General B. C. Freyberg, V.C., a native of New Zealand who had a magnificent record in the last war but has been living for years in Britain where he was lately nominated for a seat in Parliament. All the units of this force have already been filled by voluntary enlistment, and so many young Maoris have offered their services that it has been decided to form a separate Maori regiment without any white officers. Part of the New Zealand force is well advanced with its training, but it will probably be held back until the contingents from the other Dominions are able to join it in Europe.

On the economic side the Government is taking every possible measure to organize the Dominion's resources in the most effective manner, and the measures of state control, which it had imposed before the war, provided it with ready-made agencies for getting the best results from primary production of the foodstuffs which constitute the staple exports on an organized or controlled basis.

mayed by the criticisms which have been levelled against its financial policy and social reforms, and the last Budget presented by Mr. Nash, the Minister of Finance, on August 1 provided for such substantial increases in expenditures both on current and capital account that further resort to the credit resources of the Reserve Bank was deemed inevitable.

A picture of the growth of taxation and budget expenditure in New Zealand in the past decade can be secured from the following table

	Public Accounts (NZ\$ millions)	Estimates (NZ\$ millions)
	1928-29	1938-39
Expenditure	24.17	35.77
Revenue taxation	17.84	32.31
Other receipts	5.76	1.27
	23.60	33.58
Special wage and income tax	5.40	9.23
Total taxation	17.84	37.71

Taxation per head has risen from £12 4s 3d in 1928 to £25 10s 0d in 1939-40. The main cause of this heavy increase in taxation and in the scale of the Budget is the growth of expenditures on the social services, including education, health and pensions; moreover during the present fiscal year social security benefits, which come into operation, will add materially to this item, which will absorb in all 23½ million pounds (\$115,000,000) and constitute almost two-thirds of the total governmental outlays.

Social Service Costs

Now the Government has secured from Parliament authority to spend 9 3-4 million pounds for war purposes during the balance of the current fiscal year and is looking forward to a war expenditure of 20 million pounds (\$100,000,000) during each full fiscal year that the war lasts. But it has also announced that it does not propose to cut down the social services and, while some additional taxation might be possible, there are now distinct limitations to it. So Ministers are making no secret of their intention to resort freely to the credit of the Reserve Bank. Towards the close of the parliamentary session they used their majority to pass legislation vesting in the Cabinet full control over credit and currency; by it the Bank and its Board are required to give effect to all decisions of the Government and the Minister of Finance is empowered to suspend and vary the provisions about the reserves of the Bank, while authority is also taken to revalue the gold stocks of the Bank which have a present value of £2,801,000 sterling (\$14,000,000) and hold the profit on the revaluation as a special reserve for the Crown. The Opposition, which is led by Mr. Adam Hamilton, took very strong exception to this legislation, but Mr. Nash, the Minister of Finance, vigorously defended it, claiming that the Board would still retain control of the activities of the Bank. But he also admitted that if differences of opinion arose between the Board and the Cabinet about banking policy, the latter would have the last word, and he argued that such an arrangement was essential for the government to exercise effective control over production and marketing, inasmuch as the Reserve Bank was the keystone of the whole credit system and general economic structure of New Zealand. The Opposition also took issue with the government's measures for commandeering the whole production of foodstuffs and complained that Ministers had seized upon the war as an excuse for pushing their socialistic experiments still further. But they were powerless to prevent the Ministry passing all its measures, and Parliament has now adjourned until February.

Inflation Likely

The impression left by the actions and pronouncements of the Savage Ministry is that for the purpose of financing its war effort it will draw to the fullest possible extent upon the credit resources of the Reserve Bank and will not balk at a substantial measure of currency inflation. The disposal of the wool clip and other farm products at profitable prices is assured during the progress of the war, provided that shipping difficulties are overcome, and the national income should be increased above its present level. But, if the Government embarks upon a course of currency inflation, domestic prices and with them costs of production and living are bound to rise, and from the workers, of whom no small proportion are now state employees, there will be demands for increased wages which a Labor Ministry would find it very difficult to resist. New Zealand also still has very heavy debt obligations in Britain, and inflation would aggravate the problem, which has already caused the Savage Ministry great trouble, of servicing these debts and liquidating them at maturity. But probably the Government is counting that gratitude for the sacrifices which New Zealand will make in the war will impel public opinion in Britain to prevent bankers in London exacting their full pound of flesh from the little Dominion when the war is over.

It has been unfortunate that during these critical months Premier Savage has been laid aside by an illness from which he has not yet completely recovered, because even with his political opponents he is personally popular and there is general confidence in his integrity. However Mr. Nash is a competent and experienced Minister of Finance and there are also some other able Ministers like Mr. Fraser who has been representing his country at the recent conferences in London.

Strong State Control

Soon after war broke out the government established a council of primary production, and it immediately took steps for the organization and placement of labor for normal and special seasonal requirements, for the maintenance and enlargement of possible agricultural production, and for domestic rationing of foodstuffs if this should become necessary. The government also, after reserving for the use of Britain and her Allies all the surplus food production, secured

THAT WAS NO LIE

THAT was no lie, to say we fought for peace before; Nor is it, though the peace has brought Only this war.

The wise, they cannot tell you why Faith arms our will, But common men know why they die, And why they kill.

ANON.

authority for Parliament to commandeer and handle all such produce.

In regard to wool, it has in concert with the Australian government struck a bargain with the British government under whose terms the latter will buy the whole Australian and New Zealand wool clips for the period of the war and one clip thereafter on the price basis of 10.75 pence sterling (21½ cents) per pound for the Australian clip and 9.8 pence (19½ cents) for the New Zealand clip, the difference in price being due to a divergence in the kinds of wool produced in the two countries. The final details of the transaction have not been settled, but it is on similar lines to the arrangements made in the last war, and each Dominion will share equally with Britain in any profits made on the resale of such of its wool as is sold outside the United Kingdom.

Radical Finances

In the field of finance the Savage ministry had from the start followed very radical policies in line with its Socialist program, and had earned by its drastic measures the disfavor of the financial world in London. It had committed itself to very heavy expenditures in connection with measures of social reform, and up to the close of 1937 when rising prices for exports helped to expand the national income it was able to finance the additional expenditure by the enlargement of its tax revenues and by internal loans. But when export prices fell during the season of 1937-38 and a contraction of the national income followed, the funds available for internal loans dried up and the Government was forced to the Reserve Bank (which it has brought completely under state control) and to borrow from it in the fiscal year 1938-39 fourteen million pounds (N.Z.) mainly for public works. As a consequence over-indebtedness occurred, there was a considerable flight of capital abroad, and the reserves of sterling funds held by the banks fell to very low levels; so the Government felt it necessary to intervene with measures of export and import control, which were greatly resented both in Britain and Canada, and to secure short-term export credits in London, which were only acquired with the help of pressure on the part of the British Government upon the reluctant bankers. However the Savage ministry has been undis-

COPPER and HOUSING



Housing is the order of the day. The present Canadian shortage of modern housing accommodations is placed by authorities as high as 55,000 units, in addition to the 25,000 new homes that are needed every year. New agencies are engaged in loaning money for housing. Rentals are moving upward and vacancies

are decreasing. All these are indicative of the movement for more and better homes.

Copper stands to share extensively in this widespread activity.

be there in the wiring and electrical fixtures of the new homes, in the air-conditioning apparatus and the refrigerators.

that insure a free, full flow of water, and in Everdur Metal—a high-strength copper-silicon alloy widely used for non-rusting hot water tanks. Perhaps a durable copper roof will shield the home from storms; copper gutters,

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operate the radio, the telephone, the electric lights—brass rods will sustain the draperies and curtains, bronze will screen the windows. Ornaments

and statuary of bronze will adorn library and drawing room, and finally, the heir of the home and its greatest treasure will sleep snug in his blanket

secured with stout safety pins. And even they are brass! Anaconda metals

in a multitude of fabricated forms make it possible to build better homes

which will cost less to live in and which will last much longer.

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The Great James Bay Raid

BY A. M. MOWAT

Memorandum for His Supreme Excellency The Reich Chancellor from His Excellency, The Commander-in-Chief, General Brauchitsch, per Captain Blather Von Treip, Private Secretary to the C-in-C. December 25, 1939. Intercepted by SATURDAY NIGHT's special intelligence department.

Your Supreme Excellency,

UNDER instructions from General Brauchitsch, I have the honor to report that since my communication of March 10, 1938, all preliminary arrangements for attacking the Dominion of Canada by air have been duly effected.

The navy has allocated for this important duty five of its latest submarine war-plane carriers which have a displacement of 4,500 tons and contain five planes. Each of these aircraft mount two machine guns and carry incendiary and explosive bombs to a weight not exceeding 2,000 pounds. They are, of course, all fitted with the detachable wing necessary for carriage by submarine and have a cruising speed when fully loaded of 300 miles per hour.

In preparation for this enterprise, a base was chosen and prepared as long ago as the summer of 1938, the work being competently carried out by certain of our engineer forces which held themselves out to the Canadian authorities as being engaged in geological surveys and preliminary mining development.

The base thus chosen (hereinafter referred to as the James Bay Base) is located on the largest of a small group of uninhabited islands in James Bay. For Your Supreme Excellency's convenience and information I set forth herewith a table showing the approximate mileage and flying time from our James Bay base to the main centres of population in the Province of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, as well as to the Northern American cities of Rochester, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. The times given below are based on our cruising speed of 300 M.P.H.

	Miles	Hours	Mins.
Quebec City	525	1	45
Montreal	560	1	55
Trois Rivières	500	1	40
Hull	500	1	40
Ottawa	500	1	40
London (Ontario)	540	1	45
Kingston	550	1	50
Oshawa	550	1	50
Hamilton	560	1	53
Sudbury	380	1	15
Sault St. Marie	460	1	35
Port Arthur	500	1	40
Fort William	500	1	40
Fort Churchill	700	2	20
Winnipeg	750	2	30

General Brauchitsch has instructed me to draw your Supreme Excellency's particular attention to the fact that all these cities with the exception of Fort Churchill and Winnipeg are less than two hours' flying time from our James Bay base.

FOUR of the above mentioned submarine war-plane carriers will take up their station at the base, while the fifth will cruise in the lower St. Lawrence for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

It should be mentioned, at this point, that the base we contemplated creating on the island of Anticosti was never set up. Owing to gross carelessness on the part of our agents, the suspicions of the Canadian government were aroused and the work had to be abandoned. General Brauchitsch, however, has been assured by our naval and air specialists that the James Bay Base should prove sufficient for all our requirements.

Ample supplies of fuel, munitions, food and repair equipment were stored there twelve months before our conquest of Poland, and it is a satisfaction to be able to assure your Supreme Excellency that General Brauchitsch considers that there is little likelihood of the base being discovered by the enemy, partly by reason of the uninhabited and inaccessible nature of the country and the skill with which our engineers have hidden all evidence of our occupation, and partly by reason of certain ruses and precautions which we intend to practice, a few of which will be described later in this memorandum. It should be noted, moreover, that even in the unfortunate event of our base being unmasked and destroyed by enemy activity, our submarines with their complement of planes and personnel should have little difficulty in making their escape, unless such attack comes upon us without warning and in great force.

His Excellency, General Brauchitsch, strongly recommends that our air campaign against the Dominion should not be launched until July 1940. He wishes me to emphasize the fact that though Canada's industrial plant at the present time is undoubtedly substantial, it is relatively small compared with what it will be when the Dominion's war effort, backed by American skilled labor and capital, gets fully into its stride. By waiting until the summer of 1940, he believes that not only will the Canadian people be lulled into a false sense of security but our air force, when it does strike, will cause the maximum amount of destruction on the then expanded industrial structure of Eastern and Central Canada.

It is proposed that the first raid should take place at the beginning



POST-GRADUATE COURSE

of the moonless period of July 1940 and be directed against the city of Quebec. Our flying time should not in any event exceed two hours, and presuming our twenty planes begin their flight after dark, they should be over the Chateau Frontenac and the Citadel before midnight. Allowing thirty minutes for the attack itself, all should have returned long before dawn, which in those latitudes and at that time of year occurs between 3.30 and 4.00 A.M. As our planes will fly at a height of 25,000 feet and in darkness and as Northern Ontario and Quebec are an almost uninhabited wilderness, our air specialists do not anticipate that we will be either seen or heard till our bombs explode in the city.

On his return flight, our squadron commander will naturally adopt every means of evading enemy pursuit and he will be aided in this by our St. Lawrence submarine and its accompanying war-planes. These will create a diversion by bombing the homes and churches of the peasantry along the shores of the Gulf, and in general by conducting their operations in such a manner as to lead the enemy command to suppose that the city has been attacked from bases or planes located along the Atlantic seaboard.

Following this to-be-expected initial success, a series of similarly conducted night attacks will be launched upon Montreal, Hull, Trois Rivières and other French Canadian cities. A special effort will also be made to devastate the city of Ottawa. His Excellency Dr. Goebbels is particularly anxious that this should be done as he is convinced that nothing will more surely terrify and break the will of the Canadian people than the ruthless destruction of the capital of their country.

If nothing unforeseen occurs, it is proposed that these raids over the Province of Quebec should be continued during the whole of the moonless period of July, and it is hoped that with the co-ordinated assistance from the five planes in the St. Lawrence, not only will its industries and power installations be severely damaged and its canal, road and railway systems disrupted, but great loss of life and property will be inflicted upon the civilian population.

WITH the close of the July moonless nights our raids into Quebec will be completely discontinued and our planes will remain hidden in their respective submarines until the beginning of the moonless nights of August. Advantage however will be taken of this period of enforced idleness to repair injured equipment and send out from Kiel replacements for such wastage as we may have suffered in planes and personnel.

It can therefore be stated definitely, that provided the plans of His Excellency, General Brauchitsch, have been properly carried out, our second air offensive when it is launched will be conducted by at least twenty fast bombers and have in its favor the element of complete surprise.

Accordingly, with the arrival of the moonless August nights this new and most important phase of our attack will open. Our air force will be divided into an Eastern and Western squadron of ten planes each. The duty of the Western squadron will be to devastate all the larger centres of population west of a line drawn south from our James Bay base to a point on the shores of Lake Ontario midway between the cities of Toronto and Hamilton.

At the same time, the Eastern squadron will devote its energies to similar objectives as far east as the Quebec border.

In addition to causing terror and devastation in such great industrial centres as Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa, London and Kingston, the main road and railway bridges, the canals and power installations will all be heavily bombed, and a great effort made to irreparably damage the metal and mining works of the Sudbury Basin.

His Excellency, Dr. Goebbels, who is taking a keen and sympathetic interest in our proposed campaign, has urged upon General Brauchitsch the advisability of bombing at least twice the civilian population of the City of Winnipeg. As a specialist in Canadian psychology he is firmly of the opinion that the moral effect on Western Canada would be colossal and in every way advantageous to

the Third Reich. Should however the time at our disposal prove insufficient for this enterprise, your Supreme Excellency may rest assured that our forces will most certainly destroy the docks, shipping and terminal grain facilities at Port Arthur and Fort William and the great locks system at Sault St. Marie between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

With the end of the moonless period of August, it is proposed that our campaign should be brought to a close and all naval, air and base units be returned to Kiel there to await your Supreme Excellency's further pleasure.

THEIR Excellencies, General Brauchitsch and Doctor Goebbels are urgent that I should make it clear to your Supreme Excellency that this proposed campaign is not in any way beyond our powers. For this reason General Brauchitsch has ordered me to make a list of certain favorable factors which in his opinion make the success of such a venture reasonably certain. These are:

- (1) The short flying time between our base and our objectives.
- (2) The element of surprise.
- (3) The enemy's ignorance of the location of our base.
- (4) The superiority of our planes over those of the enemy in speed and fighting qualities.
- (5) The greater skill, courage and experience of our air pilots compared to those of Canada.
- (6) The small force of pursuit planes at the disposal of the Canadian authorities and the vast area over which they must of necessity be disposed.
- (7) The almost complete lack in Canada of anti-aircraft equipment. This is particularly the case in Ontario and Manitoba.
- (8) The neglect to train the civilian population in black-outs and other elementary air-raid defence measures.
- (9) Our planes, flying in darkness and at a great height and over territory the greater part of which is a wilderness, should have no difficulty in evading both discovery and pursuit. (Note the ease with which British airmen have dropped leaflets over the Third Reich, heavily armed and on the alert though our country is.)
- (10) Finally, with the help of His Excellency, Dr. Goebbels, we count greatly on confusing the enemy and sowing hatred and distrust between the American and Canadian people.

FOR example, it is proposed that our last raid should be made while it is still daylight, that our planes should be marked with Canadian or British insignia and that they should bomb the residential sections of the three United States cities of Rochester, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. As soon as this has been done, all the propaganda agencies in America at the disposal of His Excellency, Dr. Goebbels will do their utmost to rouse American opinion to fury against Canada and Britain.

It is difficult to express to your Supreme Excellency how pleased and confident Dr. Goebbels is about this part of the proposed plan. He stakes his official reputation that once the above mentioned cities have been devastated by planes bearing British insignia, he can raise such a wave of hatred against Canada and the British Empire that the United States will either declare war or at the very least shut off all supplies from the democracies.

A copy of this memorandum has been sent by messenger, at the request of your Supreme Excellency, to Air Marshal Goering for his personal perusal and study. Heil Hitler!

II

Highly Confidential Communication from His Excellency, Air Marshal Goering, at Berlin, to The Reich Chancellor at Berchtesgaden, dated this 30th day of December, 1939.

Dear Adolph:

I HAVE just read Brauchitsch's memorandum re the proposed air campaign against Canada and certain cities of the United States. I am in favor of it. Even should it not prove as successful as the Commander-in-Chief hopes, we cannot fail to gain much valuable experience, while it matters go according to plan it would give Ribbentrop a much needed talking period in our present endeavor to persuade Stalin to launch a great air-armada against the United States

HERMAN.

III

Memorandum No. 7. Berlin, August 30, 1940. For His Supreme Excellency The Reich Chancellor from His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief, General Brauchitsch, per Captain Blather Von Treip, Private Secretary to the C-in-C.

Simpson's



Most Glorious of All Gifts

NATURAL RANCH MINK

This is the year you are going to give her something beautiful . . . something rare and precious. Will anything enrapture her more than a natural ranch mink coat, custom-made by André? You might come in yourself to the St. Regis Room and consult with André, or if you think it better, you might bring her with you to make her own choice.

In buying a natural ranch mink coat now, you are making an intelligent investment, since fur prices are pursuing an upward trend.

ST. REGIS ROOM — THIRD FLOOR

by way of the Pole in the summer of '42.

On the other hand, I advise you to disregard Goebbels' bragging nonsense, that he can start a war between the British Empire and the United States. Ever since the affair of Von Fritsch and the sinking of the *Athena*, the little fool's propaganda has been going from bad to worse. I seriously recommend, my dear Adolph, that you arrange an "accident" for him. You know as well as I do that he has now few friends of importance and if murmurs did arise we could give him a funeral of the First Class.

However to return to the memorandum, I am decidedly in favor of the attempt being made and trust you will give Brauchitsch authority to go ahead. Heil Hitler!

Your Supreme Excellency,

PURSUANT to your order that an enquiry be made into the cause or causes which led to the discovery and total destruction by the British Navy of our James Bay base on the 1st day of July 1940, I regret to report that from information lately received from our Canadian Espionage Service there can no longer be any doubt that from the very beginning the Canadian authorities were kept fully informed of our activities and were cognizant of the purpose for which our base had been designed.


At the commencement of our inquiry, His Excellency, General Brauchitsch, naturally supposed that we had been betrayed by a person or persons from one or other of those disaffected elements in the Third Reich which have of late caused your Supreme Excellency so much alarm. But the closest investigation surprisingly failed to show, that among the personnel engaged in our Canadian operations there were any Czechs, Poles, Austrians, Slovaks, Jews, Masons, Protestants, Catholics or other Christian sects. We were therefore compelled to look elsewhere for those who had revealed our base to the

enemy, and we have been forced to the astonishing conclusion that the guilty parties are the civilian population of Northern Canada.

Constantly traversing its coasts, forests and inland waterways, lives a nomadic and lynx-eyed population, consisting of white, Indian and half-breed trappers and hunters, prospectors, forest rangers, Hudson's Bay men, Eskimos, commercial air-pilots and others, all trained by long years of wilderness life to observe, investigate and report on the least change or happening in their savage environment. In short the whole population may be properly described as a vast and supremely skilled body of scouts, and so overwhelming is the evidence now before His Excellency of the uncanny ability of these semi-savages in such activities, that he gravely doubts if even a German rat could long harbor unobserved upon their coasts.

In conclusion His Excellency General Brauchitsch desires to express to your Supreme Excellency his respectful sympathy in your grief at the strange and fatal accident which has just befallen His Excellency, Dr. Goebbels.

Heil Hitler.



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The New Bishop of Ottawa

BY O. R. ROWLEY

CHARLES INGLIS, first Bishop of Nova Scotia, first Bishop of the Church of England in Canada, and first Colonial Bishop, was an Irishman. The Church of England in Canada owes a great debt to Ireland. It was Benjamin Cronyn, first Bishop of Huron, himself an Irishman, who was responsible for recruiting for the ministry of the Church of England in Canada three young men from Ireland, all of whom he ordained, who subsequently became Bishops, as well as others less known to fame. These three, Edward Sullivan, who became second Bishop of Algoma, and who subsequently declined the See of Huron; J. Philip Dumoulin, who was elected first Bishop of Algoma and declined, and who later became third Bishop of Niagara; and James Carmichael, who became fourth Bishop of Montreal, all had the mark of Ireland obviously stamped upon them, and they were proud of it. They never allowed any disparaging remark against Ireland to pass unchallenged. They never disguised, for they were never ashamed of, that touch of Irish brogue they possessed—indeed it was an asset to each one of them.

There have been ten Irishmen consecrated Bishops for the Church in Canada. The last to receive that honor is the Right Rev. Robert Jefferson, B.A., D.D., third and present Bishop of Ottawa. He was born Monday, July 11, 1881, at Newry, a seaport and market town in County Down, Northern Ireland. He is the only surviving son of the family of five sons and two daughters of Amelia Jemima (Gardiner) Jefferson and the late



RT. REV. ROBERT JEFFERSON, D.D.

Robert Samuel Jefferson. His father was a skilled worker in the linen business, whilst his mother came from a branch of gentlemen farmers. Their means were limited. The background of his mother's ancestry made young Robert ambitious to succeed in life, and become a useful and honorable member of society.

When seven years of age, Robert began his education at the Broadway National School, Belfast. He then took part time at the Technical Institute, Belfast, and studied mechanics and electricity. In 1898 he became assistant master at the Broadway School. In 1901, he entered the Church of Ireland Training College at Dublin. A year later, he returned to Belfast, on being appointed by Dean D'Arcy as first Principal of St. Simon's Church School, then under the Dean's management and connected with the Cathedral of St. Anne, Belfast. His duties ended daily at three o'clock. He was a quiet, serious student. Instead of leaving off work after school, he spent his afternoons and evenings in home study, with private tuition at Kelvin House, Belfast. For three years he "toiled slowly upwards in the night." In 1906, he was graduated from the Royal University of Ireland. In 1915, he obtained the degree of B.D. from St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man. On his election to the See of Ottawa, St. John's conferred upon him, *Jure dignitatis* the degree of D.D.

In his school days Robert Jefferson took an active part in athletics. By over-exertion his health became somewhat impaired. He was one of those enthusiastic Irishmen, courageous enough to take time by the forelock and chance his life in a new country. Coming to Canada in 1906, he took up residence in Edmonton, with the expectation, which proved correct, that the high altitude would restore his health. He became mathematical and science master at Westward-Ho, a private school. In Ireland he had for some years looked forward to taking holy orders and had been encouraged to do so by his old friend Dean D'Arcy (subsequently Bishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland), by Dean Robinson who succeeded Dr. D'Arcy as Dean of Belfast, and by the Rev. Arthur E. Ross, who in 1920 became Bishop of Tuam. It is interesting to note that at a farewell church gathering in Belfast, Mr. Ross, speaking to young Jefferson on behalf of those present, said: "Some day you will return as a Canadian Bishop."

Early in 1907, Dr. Pinkham, Bishop of Calgary, who had accepted Robert Jefferson as a candidate for the ministry, ordained him deacon on March 17, at All Saints' Church, Edmonton, and priest on March 15, 1908, at St. Luke's Church, Red Deer, Alta. After ordination as deacon he was, for three years, curate of All Saints', Edmonton, under Archdeacon Gray, afterwards first Bishop of Edmonton. To this day he owes much to Dr. Gray for his friendship and wise counsel in the early days of his ministry. In 1909, the parish of Christ Church, Edmonton, was created. Mr. Jefferson, who became first Rector, built the first parish church. His frank, genial nature, and his personal earnestness soon attracted a large following. At the end of three tireless years, indifferent health compelled his resignation. Having been granted sick leave, and free from the cares of a parish, he spent the time by increasing his knowledge of divinity.

By 1914, his health having been fully restored, Mr. Jefferson was invited by the late Archbishop Hamilton to take work in the Diocese of Ottawa. He became incumbent of the Mission of Montague, Ont., where for two years he gave promise of greater usefulness. In 1916 Bishop Roper offered him the Rectory of Holy Trinity, Ottawa East. When Ottawa East was taken into the City of Ottawa, Holy Trinity became the Church of the Ascension. Here Mr. Jefferson worked for eleven years, built the present church edifice, gained much valuable experience through the diverse activities of the parish, and did good work with a large number of workmen.

A Great Ottawa Church


In 1927, St. Matthew's, Ottawa, which for twenty years had been a centre of vigorous church life, became vacant. Canon Jefferson was appointed rector. At the age of 46 he found himself in charge of a cure of over 3700 souls. His work was one of unceasing activity. He threw himself into the affairs of the parish with great zest. He built, in 1930, the present St. Matthew's, of handsome gothic design, one of the most beautiful parish churches to be found in Canada, the equal of any of our cathedrals, save perhaps those at Fredericton, N.B., and Victoria, B.C. The building is a living monument to his organization and his financial and administrative abilities. The edifice cost almost \$270,000. The debt today stands at \$85,000. The parish has paid all charges of administration, including the grounds, the church hall, the rectory, and overpaid its mission allotment.

The congregation were not slow to discover that in their rector they had gained a friend who could be counted upon to do his best for his parish and also to foster the civil life of the community. To all schemes for the betterment of Ottawa he was willingly given cordial support.

Since 1922 Dr. Jefferson has been examining chaplain to Archbishop Roper. For six years from 1923 he was Rural Dean of Ottawa. Since 1926 he has been a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral. In the wider life of the Church he took an active part, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Ottawa, of the Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, and of the executive Council of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada.

The See of Ottawa became vacant on September 30 last by the resignation of the beloved Archbishop Roper. On the 17th of October the Synod of Ottawa unanimously elected Canon Jefferson to succeed him. It seemed to have been a foregone conclusion that this "Builder of Churches" who for twenty-five years in the Diocese of Ottawa had demonstrated his ability, his keen business sense, his good judgment and his spiritual qualities, and who had the confidence and admiration of the clergy and laity, should be rewarded and honored for his hard work by election to the highest office in the Diocese. His choice brought widespread approval not only by Anglicans in the City and Diocese of Ottawa, but by those of other denominations.

Dr. Jefferson was consecrated by the Right Rev. John G. Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Moosonee, and Acting Metropolitan of Ontario, assisted by Archbishop Owen, Primate of All Canada, Archbishop Roper, formerly of Ottawa, Bishop Farthing, formerly of Montreal, and the Bishops of Huron, Ontario, Niagara, the Arctic, Cariboo and Montreal, on the Feast of St. (Continued on Page 14)



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THE LONDON LETTER

Gas Bags and Trailers Drive the Motor Vehicles

BY P.O'D.

London, Nov. 13.

LONDON 'buses may soon be running around, dragging behind them an arrangement that looks like a field-kitchen, or one of those ovens for heating tar to spread on the roads. At any rate, an experimental 'bus, worked by "producer gas", as they call it, was driven about town last week, with the Secretary for Mines and a party of journalists on board. Everyone seemed to be greatly impressed by its performance—or so they said.

The idea, of course, is to save petrol. And this particular method of saving it is no new thing. People whose memories go back to the last war will recall the great flopping gas-bags on the top of motor-cars. In fact, these gas-bags have once more put in their appearance. But they are not practicable for 'buses. Instead, the 'buses are to make their own gas as they go. Hence the gas-trailers.

Except for the ugliness of the trailers and the weight of them, and the extra care they will require in driving, there is a lot to be said for the system—quite aside from the question of a possible shortage of petrol supplies. The system is perfectly efficient, or appears to be, and it is very much cheaper, once the initial cost has been met.

The new trailers weigh about half a ton and they take a load of anthracite of about 200 pounds. That is supposed to furnish gas enough for roughly 100 miles. And let not the word "roughly" be misunderstood. The engines, we are assured, behave with a noticeable smoothness under the soothing propulsion of their new fuel.

But what will happen, the shrewd reader may ask, if the war should suddenly end? The men or companies, who have equipped a fleet of lorries or 'buses with the new fuel, may find themselves landed with a lot of hideous contraptions representing a huge loss. The answer is that they will go on using them because gas will be so cheap.

The Government have thought of that, too. They promise that for five years such fuel will neither be taxed nor rationed, and that the weight of the trailer will not be included in the taxable weight of the vehicle. It is a tempting bait, and we are likely soon to see a great many of these queer machines being towed along the roads—banging and smelling like a volcanic eruption.

Great Tradition

Mr. Chamberlain was unable to be present at the Mansion House luncheon on Lord Mayor's Day—the dim and diminished Lord Mayor's Day, which was all that London was allowed this year. His speech had to be read by Sir John Simon. This is probably the first time in his career that Sir John, the most fluent and practiced of speakers, has ever had to read anyone else's address. But he is said to have delivered it with all the verve of a prize scholar at a school speech-making.

The reason Mr. Chamberlain could not be present was an attack of gout—the special disease of British Prime Ministers. I don't know why gout and statesmanship should go together, but they seem to—in British history, at any rate. Can it be due to all those state banquets through which they have to eat and drink their way? Or is it merely a matter of grandfathers and ancestral port, for which descendants must pay in pain and disablement?

Certainly poor Mr. Chamberlain, that lean and ascetic figure, would seem to have done as little as any Prime Minister in history to have earned his periodic attacks. None the less, his afflicted foot has every now and then to be wrapped up in flannel, and laid very, very gently on a stool, just as if, like that stout old fellow Palmerston, he were in the habit of breakfasting on chops and port.

Disraeli also suffered from gout, and the Pitts, both father and son, were martyrs to it. But there has always been a suspicion about "Dizzy's" gout, as to how much of it was real and how much a matter of policy. Queen Victoria had a not very considerate habit of keeping her Prime Ministers standing for an hour and more at a stretch, when they were reporting to her. "Dizzy" used to be given a chair.

Mr. Chamberlain's illness is thus in the great tradition. It may be that this does not make the twinges of pain any less acute, or his big toe feel any less like a coal of fire. But perhaps it does help a little to know that you suffer from a complaint that arouses not only sympathy but also respect.

Fighting Irish

A very remarkable old lady died the other day, at the age of 95. She was an Irishwoman, and she died in Ireland; but it was in London that she did most of her work. It was in London also that she staged most of her big battles. And when I say "battles", I mean battles, for she was one of the most militant of the Suf-



OVERSEAS HOST. Field Marshal Lord Milne who is to be Chairman of a War Hospitality Committee set up by the joint Empire societies to organize entertainment for Dominion troops when they are in England.

fragette leaders—so militant, in fact, that she thought Mrs. Pankhurst too mild and broke away from her. But then fighting was in her blood. In addition to being Irish, she was the sister of Lord French. Her name was Mrs. Despard.

Mrs. Despard was Irish right enough, but she was born in Kent, her father being a commander in the Royal Navy. There were six sisters, but John was the only brother. Mrs. Despard was the eldest of the family, and she helped to bring John up. That didn't prevent her many years later, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from siding with the rebels and working openly against the authorities. He and she were bitterly estranged for a while, but his final illness brought them together again, and their old affectionate intimacy persisted to the end.

She was a born rebel. She herself attributed her spirit of revolt to the reading of Shelley as a girl, but she would have been a rebel if she had never read anything but "Alice in Wonderland." Soon after her husband's death—he was a Liberal of the rather sedate sort—she took to social welfare work. Back in the 'nineties she opened in the slum district of Nine Elms, London, one of the first clinics for children in the country. She ran it for 20 years, and afterwards presented it to the Battersea Council. It is still known as "Despard House."

Then came the struggle for votes for women, for sex equality, and all the other feminine claims which are now taken for granted—thanks very

largely to just such people as Mrs. Despard. But she never gave up fighting. Even at the age of 91—a frail old lady with a black lace mantilla over her snow-white hair—she was addressing anti-Nazi demonstrations in Hyde Park.

Whatever may be thought of Mrs. Despard's extreme views and highly militant methods, there can be little doubt that she did a lot of work that badly needed doing. And there can be no doubt at all that she had a grand life of it, full of fervor and fighting. Fortunately for her, this modern world is one in which there seems never to be a lack of something to fight about—if you really like fighting, as she did.

Legal Hairs

Some very careful splitting of legal hairs is going on just now over the Football Pools. This queer but enormous business has been very hard hit by the war—not because the populace is any less ready to bet but because the operation of the Pools is carried on by posted coupons, and the Post Office has flatly refused to deal with the huge mails involved.

The question is whether or not the Pools should be allowed to print their coupons in the newspapers. The newspapers would like it well enough, both from the advertising and circulation point of view, but apparently it is against the law. Newspapers are not allowed to take part in what technically is the business of book-making. In fact, the Act expressly declares that the operation of the Pools must not be conducted "in or through any newspaper."

The coupons in the newspapers



THE ADVANCE GUARD of Canada's overseas forces are already in London. Seated is Brigadier H. D. G. Crerar, in charge of headquarters in England and with him are Major M. H. S. Penhale, Colonel P. J. Montague, Major A. E. Routier and Lieut.-Col. E. L. M. Burns.

would, of course, have to be filled in and mailed to the Pools; but printing the coupons, instead of posting them individually, would cut out at least half the mailing required at present. And the Post Office has signified its willingness to undertake that amount of handling, so long as the Pools arrange to have the stuff sent to branch offices, and not all to their headquarters.

There still remains the legal difficulty. According to the strict letter of the law, it would, it seems, be illegal for newspapers to carry the coupons. But what it really comes down to is whether or not the authorities would turn a blind eye to

the illegality, as they do in the case of a good many other things—whist drives, for instance—which are acknowledged to be illegal, but which nobody chooses to do anything about.

And yet it does seem too bad that, so long as there are matches, the followers of the game should not be allowed to bet on them. There are not many ways of spending sixpence or a shilling out of which the fellow in the cap and muffler gets quite so big a kick. All the money in the world each week—until the results come out! And then—well, there's always another week. It is surely a stern disciplinarian that would deny him his bit of fun.

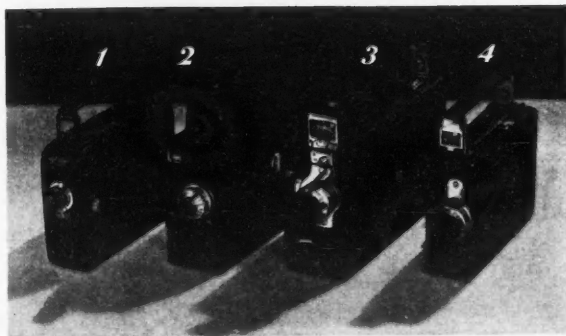
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It goes where you go—sees what you see—shares all your greatest experiences. And there are few of these indeed that can match the thrill of one's first movies—particularly if they are in full-colour Kodachrome. People you've known, places you've seen, flash on the screen before you in brilliant colour and light—startlingly real.

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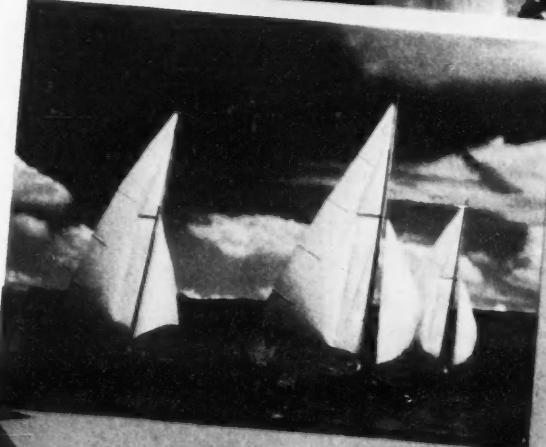
3. CINÉ-KODAK "K"—the world's most widely used 16 mm. home movie camera—performs beautifully. With Kodak Anastigmat f/1.9 lens, \$90; with case, \$108.

2. CINÉ-KODAK "E"—Remarkable low-cost 16 mm. Eastman home movie camera—has precision made Kodak Anastigmat f/3.5 lens. Price, \$53.50.

4. MAGAZINE CINÉ-KODAK—this 16 mm. movie camera loads in three seconds. Price, with Kodak Anastigmat f/1.9 lens, \$130; including carrying case, \$150.

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Morale of Russian Army Was Destroyed by Purges

BY COL. GEORGE DREW

THE armament industries have suffered most of all as a result of the Russian industrial collapse. A few years ago Russia had an extremely formidable air force. The army was numerically well equipped with tanks, artillery and mechanical transports. The navy had put in service a large number of small submarines and a few light cruisers. But for the same reason that all other industrial production was paralyzed, the armament industries have been almost at a standstill for several years and much of the fighting equipment in service has been immobilized through lack of maintenance.

The stories of Russian air power were no myth. During the First Five Year Plan, when money was spent like water, foreign engineers and designers were employed to build enormous factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes and aeroplane engines. Arrangements were made for the manufacture in Russia of French and American engines under license. The latest and most costly machinery was imported for their production. Aeroplane designs closely followed the French and American models of that period. For example, Factory Number 1 at Moscow built the 1-15 fighter, which was an exact copy of the Curtiss Sparrowhawk. It was equipped with a Wright Cyclone motor, built under license at the engine factory at Perm. The favorite fighter of that period was a bi-plane of French design known as the 1-5 and equipped with a French Gnome-Rhone "Jupiter." A newer type which saw service in Spain was a metal monoplane, the Tsekabe-19, fitted with a French Hispano-Suiza Engine. This is the fastest fighter they have built and they claim for it a speed of 300 miles an hour.

The favorite observation machine was the R-5, which copied the French Potez-25. But this is a slow machine capable of a little more than 130 miles an hour. The best machine of this type was the A N T monoplane like that which made the long-distance flight over the North Pole to California. It was of French design with an engine made under American license. While it is much the most reliable machine they have produced, it only has a speed of about 125 miles an hour.

No Advance Since '35

In any of their air demonstrations, the Russian bombers are much the most impressive. The large four-engined machines which one sees in moving pictures today were practically all made at least seven years ago before the end of the First Five Year Plan. A large number of these four-motor planes were built by 1935 and undoubtedly they were very formidable machines. They were designed by the foremost Russian designer, Tupolev, from French models and were equipped with Gnome-Rhone engines. They only have a speed of 125 miles, however, and would, for that reason, be utterly helpless against first-class modern fighters. Much less impressive in appearance but far more effective in action is a machine which is a copy of the American Martin Bomber. It has a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour. A large number of these machines have been built. The best bomber they have produced is a two-engine monoplane of French design, fitted with Hispano-Suiza engines and with a top speed of nearly 250 miles an hour. This machine, however, has never been turned out in any quantity.

What must be understood, in estimating Russian air power today, is that there has been no advance in the design of Russian aircraft since 1935, when a crisis developed in the whole industry as a result of the withdrawal of foreign advisers and technicians. Production also has been very nearly at a standstill.

The Soviet Government built a number of enormous factories at Moscow, Fili, Zaparoje, Perm and Rybinsk. They imported the very best of producing machinery. But in spite of giant factories and vast natural resources, the aircraft industry of Russia faced the same crisis in 1935 which agriculture and other kinds of industry had suffered much earlier. Ignorant workers and peasants, who had themselves suffered terrible privations so that these costly precision machines might be bought from abroad, did not make satisfactory working personnel for mass production of that nature. An example of this was the "Jupiter" engine, turned out by the costly Factory 29 at Zaparoje. It was found that they rarely lasted in the air for more than a few hours, and from the very beginning the "rejects" were far larger in number than those which took the air even for a short time.

Purging the Industry

When this condition became general in the industry in 1935, Stalin employed the same methods which had become so common in the past few years. The head of the factory making the Jupiter engines disappeared. The greatest designer Russia has produced, Andre Nikolaievitch Tupolev, the head of Russian aviation, was arrested on the charge of sabotage. He was followed by Margoline, the head of their largest factory and vice-director of the Soviet aviation industry. Ounschlicht, President of Civil Aviation, was arrested at the same time. In this way, one by one, all the factories lost the guidance and advice of those who had gained some experience from the foreign engineers and technicians who had set up the industry in Russia. In May, 1937, the last of the outstanding figures in aeroplane production, General Eidemann, was executed at the same time as Marshal Tukhachevsky.

As a result of widespread executions throughout the whole industry; of the wear and tear on the producing machines for which there are no replacements available in Russia; and of the lack of trained personnel, the production of aircraft has been completely paralyzed for the past three years. In the meantime, the large numbers of machines in use have received little maintenance and it is extremely doubtful if any of them would last for many flying hours on active service.

Russia probably has some 5,000 service machines of all types. There can be no doubt that against a small neighbor with few modern machines, such as Finland or Hungary, the Soviet air force does constitute a formidable menace. But it is equally beyond doubt that they are no menace whatever to any nation with reasonably large numbers of modern fighting aircraft. Quite apart from the inability of these semi-obsolete machines to protect themselves in the air, it is extremely doubtful if many of them could be maintained on active service for any considerable length of time, because of the lack of trained maintenance personnel.

Tanks Also Obsolete

The situation in regard to tanks and artillery is exactly the same. During the First Five Year Plan, at a time that Germany was nominally respecting the limitations of the Treaty of Versailles, the German Government willingly accepted the proposal of the Soviet Government that German armament plants for the manufacture of tanks and heavy artillery should be built in Russia. As a result, more than one hundred factories of different kinds were built under the direction of Krupp engineers and German technicians. That was the way in which Russia got the large quantity of tanks and artillery she still possesses. But when Hitler came to power in January, 1933, all that ended. When the Germans left, the Russians took over the plants and the armaments they had produced. Such weapons as they have been able to turn out since then have been of little use and would not long survive on active service.

Maintenance is a vital part of the employment of tanks, mechanical transports or artillery. The engines must undergo strain far beyond that imposed on any ordinary transport engine. The moving parts of field guns must be maintained with great skill and a large number of highly trained mechanics are essential for the maintenance of fighting machinery and artillery. Soviet Russia does not possess those men.

I saw Russian artillery on manoeuvres. The equipment which had been made under the direction of German technicians was undoubtedly good. But the men were careless and undisciplined and it was quite evident that they had not passed beyond the elementary requirements of this extremely technical fighting service.

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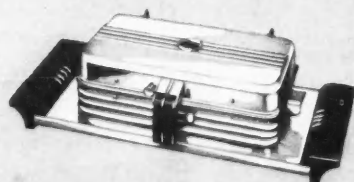
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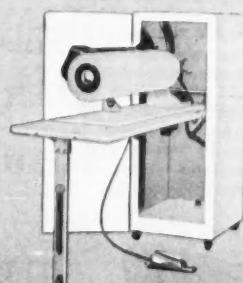
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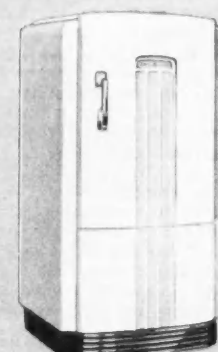
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CANADIAN GENERAL E



MOSCOW is still an almost completely unmechanized city. Motor traffic even in its busiest shopping districts is extremely light, pedestrians walk all over the streets, and the buildings are unchanged since 1917.

(Continued from Page 10)

the civilian population suffered, the fighting services were well fed, clothed and quartered because of their value to Stalin. It is now an undisciplined army under untrained men.

The Estonia Test

The following eye-witness description of the recent entry of the Russian troops into Estonia, which appeared in the newspaper La Stampa, of Turin, vividly illustrates what has happened to the Russian army.

This article in one of Italy's leading newspapers describes the utter disorganization of the Soviet army of occupation. It says that the Soviet leaders had no effective organization for the transportation of good supplies, with the result that by the time they entered Estonia, the Soviet soldiers were near starvation. This is what it says:

"In substance the Russian march into Estonia proved the irresponsibility of the leaders. Even now, I am told, the roads around Narva, Petseri and Haapsalu, are littered with tanks and trucks which sometimes were abandoned because of trifling engine trouble.

"The soldiers suffered hunger and the freezing weather with the usual fatalistic Slav indifference. On seeing them, one was moved to pity—that pity which one feels for prisoners, convicts and tamed beasts of a circus.

"They crowded around the machines just like big children struggling with complicated toys—tanks, armored cars, machine guns—in which they showed no interest. They broke and left them there, just as children are used to do."

This was the only possible outcome of the removal of all trained officers, the breakdown of morale, the paralysis of industry and agriculture, and as much as anything else, the lack of efficient transportation.

The cowardly invasion of Finland on November 30 has furnished convincing proof of Soviet military weak-

ness. Outnumbered fifty to one, the Finns have driven them back at many points. It is too much to hope that against such overwhelming odds and with very little heavy fighting equipment, Finland can hope to withstand the Russian onslaught very long. Against lightly armed troops, mere masses of men are almost certain to prevail and, in spite of the hopes of every decent human being throughout the world, it seems all too likely that in a short time Finland must pass under the control of the bestial Soviet Government.

But the heroic defence of their country against the vilest form of human degradation this world has known since the Dark Ages, will not have been in vain if the rest of the world learns the real lesson of the past few days.

I have before me the last copy of the Communist publication "Soviet Russia Today," which tells how Russia is working for world peace. Surely all those who have been deceived by Moscow's declarations of good faith now know the truth. The present Soviet Government is the most treacherous and the most dishonest government this world has ever known. Finland had proved and is proving that the Russian fighting forces are inefficient and badly equipped. The time to deal with them is while we are strong. Soviet Russia is dangerous only as a friend.

Winston Churchill Hitler's Real Foe

(Continued from Page 3)

fronts... Opportunities for the decisive trial of strength may then occur."

In fact these two dates prophesied by Winston in 1911 were verified three years later by the event. He reprinted this memorandum on the second of September, 1914, in order to encourage his colleagues with the hope that if the unfavorable prediction about the twentieth day had been borne out, so also would the favorable prediction about the fortieth day. And so indeed it was.

Harrow and Sandhurst gave him a start, but as a subaltern in India there were so many things he wanted to know that his reading was programmed in history, philosophy and economics. Four or five hours a day were dedicated to Gibbon, Macaulay, Plato, Aristotle, Schopenhauer, Malthus and Darwin. Through the mid-day heat of siesta until the afternoon coolness permitted polo playing, Winston drank from books the refreshing mental waters his mind thirsted for.

"After all," he says, "a man's life must be nailed to a cross either of thought or action. Without work there is no play."

His practical approach to the Mysteries is shown in this passage from "My Early Life": "What is important is the message, and the benefits to you of receiving it. Close reasoning can conduct one to the precise conclusion that miracles are impossible; that 'it is much more likely that human testimony should err, than that the laws of nature should be violated'; and at the same time one may rejoice to read how Christ turned the water into wine in Cana of Galilee or walked on the lake or rose from the dead. The human brain cannot comprehend infinity but the discovery of mathematics enables it to be handled quite easily. The idea that nothing is true except what we comprehend is silly, and that ideas that our minds cannot reconcile are mutually destructive, sillier still. I therefore adopted quite early in life a system of believing whatever I wanted to believe, while at the same time leaving reason to pursue unfettered whatever path she is capable of treading."

Epigram and Wisdom

Bruce Lockhart, writer of "British Agent" recalls in post-war England a small gathering at which Winston Churchill was present. Someone asked Churchill what was the ideal attitude to assume towards an enemy. Instantly Winston delivered the following:

"In war—resolution, in defeat—defiance, in victory—magnanimity, in peace—goodwill."

No form of words could better describe Churchill's own record in peace and war under the form of democracy which has prevailed in the British system. The spirit of this epigram was first demonstrated on a large scale in his attitude, both as man and statesman, towards the Boers during the first decade of this century. Although instinct with action when challenged, and volcanic with courage under stress and peril, he was physical or political, he detests with his whole heart and soul government by military force. This explains his loathing of the Hitler ideal and his relentless pursuit of German policy these past six years, even when he sounded like a lone voice crying in the wilderness.

But another aspect of Winston's campaign presents itself. He tried to force the issue before Germany was fully armed—why?

No living man has the intimate and expert knowledge of Winston as to the destructive power of a nation fully armed. Has he not directed the most deadly striking arm, the British Navy, in the last war? Has he not administered the most colossal armament output of all time in the Great War's last stages as Minister of Munitions? And after these experiences he seems to have felt that nations could have joined and settled the issue five years earlier, with penalties and losses to the human race infinitely smaller than those exacted by great states fully armed. For in the depths of his soul he has longed for humanity's escape from another Armageddon. Read his words in the concluding passages of "The Aftermath," 1929, about the period coming to a close in 1922. He reflects on the position of man in a world of his own making as follows:

What Price Armageddon?

"Certain sombre facts emerge solid, inexorable, like the shapes of mountains from drifting mists. It is established that henceforward whole populations will take part in war, all doing their utmost, all subjected to the fury of the enemy. It is established that all nations who believe their life is at stake will not be restrained from using any means to secure their existence. It is probable—nay, certain—that among the means which will next time be at their disposal will be agencies and processes of destruction wholesale, and perhaps, once launched, uncontrollable."

"Mankind has never been in this position before. Without having improved appreciably in virtue and enjoying wiser guidance, it has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailingly accomplish its extermination."

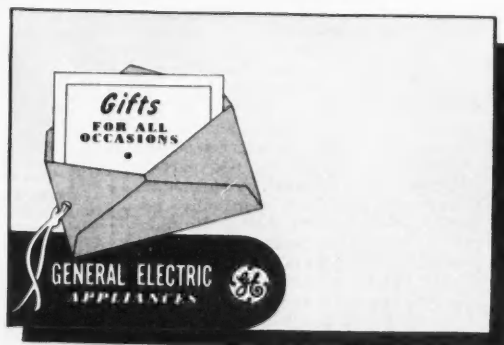
"That is the point in human destinies to which all the glories and toils of men have led them. They would do well to pause and ponder on their new responsibilities. Death stands at attention obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples en masse, to pulverize without hope of repair what is left of civilization."

In the British Admiralty at this moment sits a man who has studied trends of nations and peoples with the eye of understanding—indeed of prophecy. He has estimated many trends, not least the time factor, in terms of amazing accuracy. That he has measured Hitler and all his resources brought to a focus at this explosive moment none can doubt. If foresight is a guarantee of capacity for responsibility, Winston measures up well, and if the hatred that Hitler has voiced so vociferously for Winston during the past year is any index of the fear his value to Britain inspires in the minds of her enemies, he surely merits the vast responsibilities with which he has recently been invested.



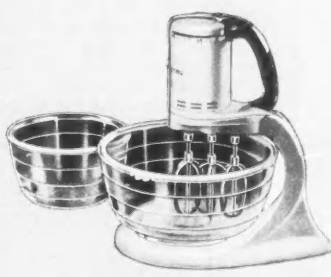
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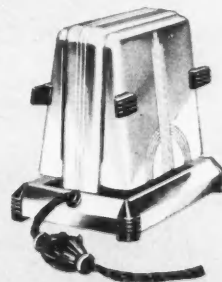
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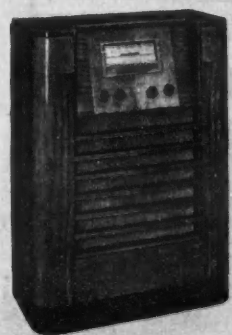
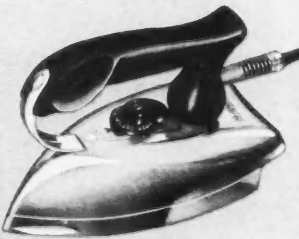
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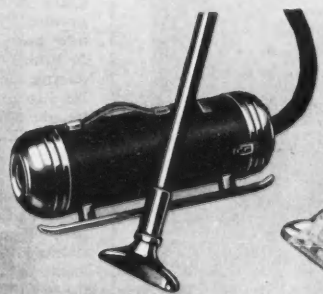
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Morale of Russian Army Was Destroyed by Purges

BY COL. GEORGE DREW

THE armament industries have suffered most of all as a result of the Russian industrial collapse. A few years ago Russia had an extremely formidable air force. The army was numerically well equipped with tanks, artillery and mechanical transports. The navy had put in service a large number of small submarines and a few light cruisers. But for the same reason that all other industrial production was paralyzed, the armament industries have been almost at a standstill for several years and much of the fighting equipment in service has been immobilized through lack of maintenance.

The stories of Russian air power were no myth. During the First Five Year Plan, when money was spent like water, foreign engineers and designers were employed to build enormous factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes and aeroplane engines. Arrangements were made for the manufacture in Russia of French and American engines under license. The latest and most costly machinery was imported for their production. Aeroplane designs closely followed the French and American models of that period. For example, Factory Number 1 at Moscow built the 1-15 fighter, which was an exact copy of the Curtiss Sparrowhawk. It was equipped with a Wright Cyclone motor, built under license at the engine factory at Perm. The favorite fighter of that period was a bi-plane of French design known as the 1-5 and equipped with a French Gnome-Rhone "Jupiter." A newer type which saw service in Spain was a metal monoplane, the Tsekab-19, fitted with a French Hispano-Suiza Engine. This is the fastest fighter they have built and they claim for it a speed of 300 miles an hour.

The favorite observation machine was the R-5, which copied the French Potez-25. But this is a slow machine capable of a little more than 130 miles an hour. The best machine of this type was the A N T monoplane like that which made the long-distance flight over the North Pole to California. It was of French design with an engine made under American license. While it is much the most reliable machine they have produced, it only has a speed of about 125 miles an hour.

No Advance Since '35

In any of their air demonstrations, the Russian bombers are much the most impressive. The large four-engined machines which one sees in moving pictures today were practically all made at least seven years ago before the end of the First Five Year Plan. A large number of these four-motor planes were built by 1935 and undoubtedly they were very formidable machines. They were designed by the foremost Russian designer, Toupolev, from French models and were equipped with Gnome-Rhone engines. They only have a speed of 125 miles, however, and would, for that reason, be utterly helpless against first-class modern fighters. Much less impressive in appearance but far more effective in action is a machine which is a copy of the American Martin Bomber. It has a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour. A large number of these machines have been built. The best bomber they have produced is a two-engine monoplane of French design, fitted with Hispano-Suiza engines and with a top speed of nearly 250 miles an hour. This machine, however, has never been turned out in any quantity.

What must be understood, in estimating Russian air power today, is that there has been no advance in the design of Russian aircraft since 1935, when a crisis developed in the whole industry as a result of the withdrawal of foreign advisers and technicians. Production also has been very nearly at a standstill.

The Soviet Government built a number of enormous factories at Moscow, Fili, Zaporoje, Perm and Rybinsk. They imported the very best of producing machinery. But in spite of giant factories and vast natural resources, the aircraft industry of Russia faced the same crisis in 1935 which agriculture and other kinds of industry had suffered much earlier. Ignorant workers and peasants, who had themselves suffered terrible privations so that these costly precision machines might be bought from abroad, did not make satisfactory working personnel for mass production of that nature. An example of this was the "Jupiter" engine, turned out by the costly Factory 29 at Zaporoje. It was found that they rarely lasted in the air for more than a few hours, and from the very beginning the "rejects" were far larger in number than those which took the air even for a short time.

Purging the Industry

When this condition became general in the industry in 1935, Stalin employed the same methods which had become so common in the past few years. The head of the factory making the Jupiter engines disappeared. The greatest designer Russia has produced, Andre Nikolaiyevitch Toupolev, the head of Russian aviation, was arrested on the charge of sabotage. He was followed by Margoline, the head of their largest factory and vice-director of the Soviet aviation industry. Ounschlicht, President of Civil Aviation, was arrested at the same time. In this way, one by one, all the factories lost the guidance and advice of those who had gained some experience from the foreign engineers and technicians who had set up the industry in Russia. In May, 1937, the last of the outstanding figures in aeroplane production, General Eidemann, was executed at the same time as Marshal Tukhachevsky.

As a result of widespread executions throughout the whole industry, of the wear and tear on the producing machines for which there are no replacements available in Russia; and of the lack of trained personnel, the production of aircraft has been completely paralyzed for the past three years. In the meantime, the large numbers of machines in use have received little maintenance and it is extremely doubtful if any of them would last for many flying hours on active service.

Russia probably has some 5,000 service machines of all types. There can be no doubt that against a small neighbor with few modern machines, such as Finland or Hungary, the Soviet air force does constitute a formidable menace. But it is equally beyond doubt that they are no menace whatever to any nation with reasonably large numbers of modern fighting aircraft. Quite apart from the inability of these semi-obsolete machines to protect themselves in the air, it is extremely doubtful if many of them could be maintained on active service for any considerable length of time, because of the lack of trained maintenance personnel.

Tanks Also Obsolete

The situation in regard to tanks and artillery is exactly the same. During the First Five Year Plan, at a time that Germany was nominally respecting the limitations of the Treaty of Versailles, the German Government willingly accepted the proposal of the Soviet Government that German armament plants for the manufacture of tanks and heavy artillery should be built in Russia. As a result, more than one hundred factories of different kinds were built under the direction of Krupp engineers and German technicians. That was the way in which Russia got the large quantity of tanks and artillery she still possesses. But when Hitler came to power in January, 1933, all that ended. When the Germans left, the Russians took over the plants and the armaments they had produced. Such weapons as they have been able to turn out since then have been of little use and would not long survive on active service.

Maintenance is a vital part of the employment of tanks, mechanical transports or artillery. The engines must undergo strain far beyond that imposed on any ordinary transport engine. The moving parts of field guns must be maintained with great skill and a large number of highly trained mechanics are essential for the maintenance of fighting machinery and artillery. Soviet Russia does not possess those men.

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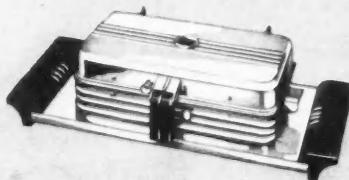
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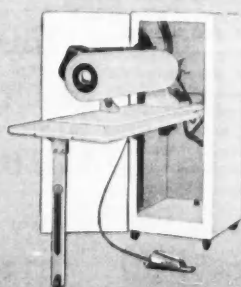
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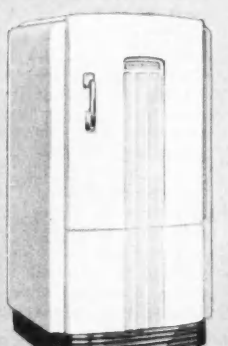
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CANADIAN GENERAL E



MOSCOW is still an almost completely unmechanized city. Motor traffic even in its busiest shopping districts is extremely light, pedestrians walk all over the streets, and the buildings are unchanged since 1917.

(Continued from Page 10)

the civilian population suffered, the fighting services were well fed, clothed and quartered because of their value to Stalin. It is now an undisciplined army under untrained men.

The Estonia Test

The following eye-witness description of the recent entry of the Russian troops into Estonia, which appeared in the newspaper *La Stampa*, of Turin, vividly illustrates what has happened to the Russian army.

This article in one of Italy's leading newspapers describes the utter disorganization of the Soviet army of occupation. It says that the Soviet leaders had no effective organization for the transportation of good supplies, with the result that by the time they entered Estonia, the Soviet soldiers were near starvation. This is what it says:

"In substance the Russian march into Estonia proved the irresponsibility of the leaders. Even now, I am told, the roads around Narva, Petseri and Haapsalu, are littered with tanks and trucks which sometimes were abandoned because of trifling engine trouble.

"The soldiers suffered hunger and the freezing weather with the usual fatalistic Slav indifference. On seeing them, one was moved to pity—that pity which one feels for prisoners, convicts and tamed beasts of a circus.

"They crowded around the machines just like big children struggling with complicated toys—tanks, armored cars, machine guns—in which they showed no interest. They broke and left them there, just as children are used to do."

This was the only possible outcome of the removal of all trained officers, the breakdown of morale, the paralysis of industry and agriculture, and as much as anything else, the lack of efficient transportation.

The cowardly invasion of Finland on November 30 has furnished convincing proof of Soviet military weak-

ness. Outnumbered fifty to one, the Finns have driven them back at many points. It is too much to hope that against such overwhelming odds and with very little heavy fighting equipment, Finland can hope to withstand the Russian onslaught very long. Against lightly armed troops, mere masses of men are almost certain to prevail and, in spite of the hopes of every decent human being throughout the world, it seems all too likely that in a short time Finland must pass under the control of the bestial Soviet Government.

But the heroic defence of their country against the vilest form of human degradation this world has known since the Dark Ages, will not have been in vain if the rest of the world learns the real lesson of the past few days.

I have before me the last copy of the Communist publication "Soviet Russia Today," which tells how Russia is working for world peace. Surely all those who have been deceived by Moscow's declarations of good faith now know the truth. The present Soviet Government is the most treacherous and the most dishonest government this world has ever known. Finland had proved and is proving that the Russian fighting forces are inefficient and badly equipped. The time to deal with them is while we are strong. Soviet Russia is dangerous only as a friend.

Winston Churchill Hitler's Real Foe

(Continued from Page 3)

fronts. . . Opportunities for the decisive trial of strength may then occur."

In fact these two dates prophesied by Winston in 1911 were verified three years later by the event. He reprinted this memorandum on the second of September, 1914, in order to encourage his colleagues with the hope that if the unfavorable prediction about the twentieth day had been borne out, so also would the favorable prediction about the fortieth day. And so indeed it was.

Harrow and Sandhurst gave him a start, but as a subaltern in India there were so many things he wanted to know that his reading was programmed in history, philosophy and economics. Four or five hours a day were dedicated to Gibbon, Macaulay, Plato, Aristotle, Schopenhauer, Malthus and Darwin. Through the mid-day heat of siesta until the afternoon coolness permitted polo playing, Winston drank from books the refreshing mental waters his mind thirsted for.

"After all," he says, "a man's life must be nailed to a cross either of thought or action. Without work there is no play."

His practical approach to the Mysteries is shown in this passage from "My Early Life": "What is important is the message, and the benefits to you of receiving it. Close reasoning can conduct one to the precise conclusion that miracles are impossible; that 'it is much more likely that human testimony should err, than that the laws of nature should be violated'; and at the same time one may rejoice to read how Christ turned the water into wine in Cana of Galilee or walked on the lake or rose from the dead. The human brain cannot comprehend infinity but the discovery of mathematics enables it to be handled quite easily. The idea that nothing is true except what we comprehend is silly, and that ideas that our minds cannot reconcile are mutually destructive, sillier still. I therefore adopted quite early in life a system of believing whatever I wanted to believe, while at the same time leaving reason to pursue unfettered whatever path she is capable of treading."

Epigram and Wisdom

Bruce Lockhart, writer of "British Agent" recalls in post-war England a small gathering at which Winston Churchill was present. Someone asked Churchill what was the ideal attitude to assume towards an enemy. Instantly Winston delivered the following:

"In war—resolution, in defeat—defiance, in victory—magnanimity, in peace—goodwill."

No form of words could better describe Churchill's own record in peace and war under the form of democracy which has prevailed in the British system. The spirit of this epigram was first demonstrated on a large scale in his attitude, both as man and statesman, towards the Boers during the first decade of this century. Although instinct with action when challenged, and volcanic with courage under stress and peril, be it physical or political, he detests with his whole heart and soul government by military force. This explains his loathing of the Hitler ideal and his relentless pursuit of German policy these past six years, even when he sounded like a lone voice crying in the wilderness.

But another aspect of Winston's campaign presents itself. He tried to force the issue before Germany was fully armed—why?

No living man has the intimate and expert knowledge of Winston as to the destructive power of a nation fully armed. Has he not directed the most deadly striking arm, the British Navy, in the last war? Has he not administered the most colossal armament output of all time in the Great War's last stages as Minister of Munitions? And after these experiences he seems to have felt that nations could have joined and settled the issue five years earlier, with penalties and losses to the human race infinitely smaller than those exacted by great states fully armed. For in the depths of his soul he has longed for humanity's escape from another Armageddon. Read his words in the concluding passages of "The Aftermath," 1929, about the period coming to a close in 1922. He reflects on the position of man in a world of his own making as follows:

What Price Armageddon?

"Certain sombre facts emerge solid, inexorable, like the shapes of mountains from drifting mists. It is established that henceforward whole populations will take part in war, all doing their utmost, all subjected to the fury of the enemy. It is established that all nations who believe their life is at stake will not be restrained from using any means to secure their existence. It is probable—nay, certain—that among the means which will next time be at their disposal will be agencies and processes of destruction wholesale, and perhaps, once launched, uncontrollable."

"Mankind has never been in this position before. Without having improved appreciably in virtue and enjoying wiser guidance, it has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailingly accomplish its extermination."

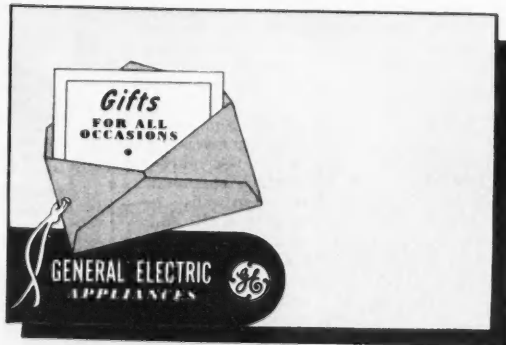
"That is the point in human destinies to which all the glories and toils of men have led them. They would do well to pause and ponder on their new responsibilities. Death stands at attention obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples en masse, to pulverize without hope of repair what is left of civilization."

In the British Admiralty at this moment sits a man who has studied trends of nations and peoples with the eye of understanding—indeed of prophecy. He has estimated many trends, not least the time factor, in terms of amazing accuracy. That he has measured Hitler and all his resources brought to a focus at this explosive moment none can doubt. If foresight is a guarantee of capacity for responsibility, Winston measures up well, and if the hatred that Hitler has voiced so vociferously for Winston during the past year is any index of the fear his value to Britain inspires in the minds of her enemies, he surely merits the vast responsibilities with which he has recently been invested.



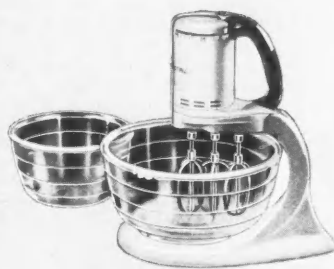
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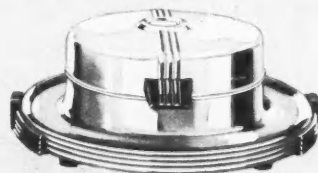


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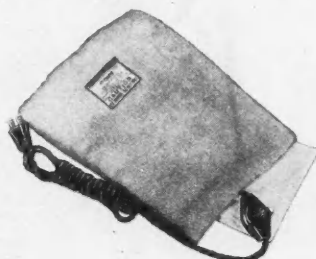
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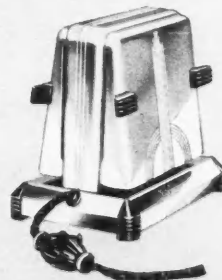
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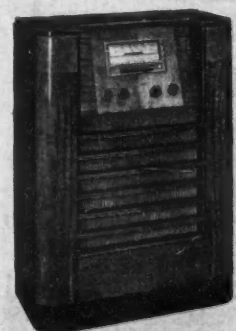
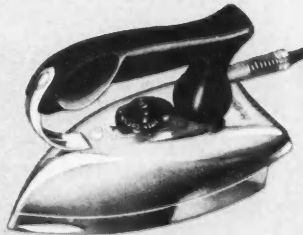
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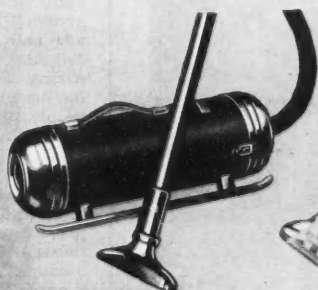
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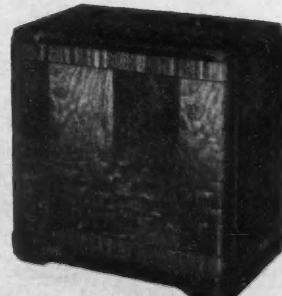


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THE BOOKSHELF

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Life With an Empire Builder

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

LAND BELOW THE WIND, by Agnes Newton Keith. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.

"BACHELORS say that bringing a wife out here is not even a gamble," Agnes Newton Keith writes of North Borneo, the land below the wind. "The chances are ten to one against success."

If all the brides introduced into North Borneo were as adaptable as Mrs. Keith the domestic hazards of Empire builders would be considerably reduced. The author, who writes in an affectionate, half-banter style of her life in Sandakan, appears to have accommodated herself with equal grace to the rigid formalities of official life and the incredible discomforts of jungle travel.

This is all the more impressive and admirable since the author is a native Californian, reared in the comfortable unconventional style of American girls. With no training for the special stoicism that both official and primitive life demand, she seems to have fitted into this far outpost of Empire as though she had been made for it, a round peg in a round hole. Five years ago she married H. G. Keith, Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture in North Borneo; and through him she was introduced to the British Empire in its most Kipling-like form—tails for dinner in the tropics, the solemn ritual of calling-card exchange, tea and cricket on Government House lawn; then at the other end of the scale, adventures in all but inaccessible parts of the jungle and incessant tortures from exhaustion, rain, pig-ticks, sand-

flies, buffalo-leeches, all endured with true Empire fortitude.

The narrative throughout is candid, informal and cheerful. Mrs. Keith appears to have accepted life with an alien people under a foreign political system with courage, curiosity, and an admiration that never goes more than slightly awry. Her style, which balances sentiment and an attractive irony, reveals a personality wonderfully adapted to cope with native servants, government wives, rainy seasons, and the admirable pipe-smoking Conservator Keith.

IN SPITE of the demands of official society, the author's life in Sandakan, as she describes it here, possesses a quality of hazy but agreeable languor. The climate induces a pleasant lassitude. The windows of her hill-top house, set above the Sandakan harbor, looked out on scenes of sensuous tropic beauty. Occasional interesting visitors—including Osa and Martin Johnson—drifted in from the outer world. There were five servants to do the work. Then for diversion and interest there were any number of quaint jungle animals—gibbon apes, two tame otters, Georgie the musang, Lili the Simp, the latter a tarsier, link between lemurs and monkeys. These mingled affably with the Keiths and with the Siamese cats—anywhere from three to a dozen—and took up life happily on the rafters or in the bathroom. Indeed the Keith household appears to have been not so much a menagerie as a menagerie, an arrangement that apparently suited owners and tenants perfectly.



JOHN MASEFIELD, author of "Live and Kicking Ned".

This Garden of Eden existence ceased abruptly however when the Keiths left Sandakan and entered the jungle. In this expedition into the interior the author, the only woman among thirty men, appears to have endured every privation and discomfort that the shelterless tropics can offer. She was tortured by insects, caked for days with jungle mud, continuously exhausted, soaked by day and night in jungle rains and damp. Stamina and pride kept her going, however, together with a lively sense of the incongruous, and an appetite, apparently insatiable, for fresh experience. The best part of "Land Below the Wind" is the account of these adventures.

"I stopped picking a leech bite, and thought" (the author writes) "In my mind I saw a shelf of women's faces that all wore the same expression. The bodies that went with the faces all wore soft rubber corsets, and the minds that went with the bodies had sagging muscles. . . . 'Anyway, I did it. Nothing can take away from me what is in me of this trip. Better maybe than rubber corsets.'"

On her record in "Land Below the Wind" Mrs. Keith earned her sense of spiritual achievement; and along with it \$5,000 prize money for the best non-fiction entry in the 1939 Atlantic Monthly contest. As traveler, observer, author and wife, Agnes Newton Keith appears to have a natural talent for success.

Ned Alive

BY W. S. MILNE

LIVE AND KICKING NED, by John Masefield. Macmillan. \$2.75.

A YEAR or so ago, Masefield wrote a thriller called "Dead Ned," in which a youth falsely accused of the murder of his benefactor, an eighteenth-century admiral, is imprisoned in Newgate, sentenced to be hanged, secretly resuscitated, and smuggled aboard a slave-ship as ship's doctor. The present book continues his adventures, although it is quite independent of its forerunner.

The first half of the story deals with life aboard the slaver in the best Masefield tradition. Then comes an episode of native encounter and massacre reminiscent of Defoe. Live Ned is the only survivor. He then comes to be mixed up with a white race dwelling far inland, in the best Rider Haggard tradition. Their city is besieged by warlike natives, and Ned is prepared to introduce gunpowder and destroy their enemies. But this amazing book takes a new turn, and becomes a powerful satire in the style of Swift, a satire directed against unpreparedness, wartime panics, and the traditional imperviousness of old generals to new ideas. It fits certain phases of modern European history as neatly as the tale of the Lilliputian wars fitted eighteenth-century politics and military strategy. This is far and away the best part of the story. Ned successfully surmounts every obstacle, and eventually becomes envoy of the lost white race to London. Here he falls into a new chapter of accidents, for he is still legally hangable, and it takes a jail delivery, a manhunt and two confessions to set all right again in a swift-moving sequence of picaresque romance.

In spite of its jumble of plot and mixture of styles, this is a very readable yarn, swift-moving and absorbing. There is some splendid character-drawing, lots of action, strong situations and salty dialogue, all laid in convincingly created settings, each of which is sufficiently remote in time and place and circumstance from the daily round to load it with all the glamor of the far-away and long ago and all the rest of the escape formulas. His horrors are horrific, his daring deeds thrilling and spectacular, his villains deep-dyed, and his hero heroic. What more could one ask? It is all told by a master of wordcraft, who uses words as a poet should, for their ability to communicate pictures as well as ideas, for their evocative and incantatory power, and not just because they mean what the dictionary says they mean. Minor criticism of this rattling yarn would be the small part played by Yvonne, and the casualness and taken-for-grantedness of her wooing, which is truer to life than to art; and the false trail set up by the introduction of the mysterious Kamansh. That the story lacks organic unity is a fault better left to the gentlemen who write critical studies. The tale is a string, to use a very hackneyed figure, on which Masefield hangs some choice yarns, for which the reader should, and will, be properly grateful.

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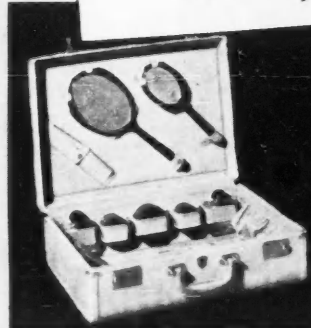
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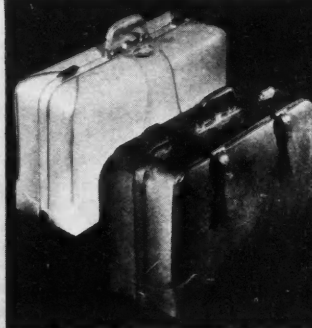
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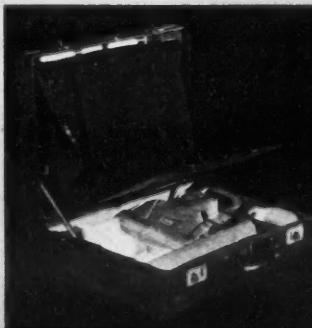
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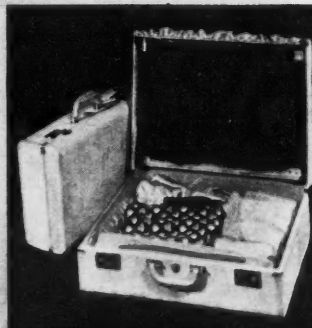
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THE BOOKSHELF

An Enlightened View of Thoreau

BY PELHAM EDGAR

THOREAU, by Henry Seidel Canby. Thomas Allen. \$4.50.

THE first word must be one of praise for an important task brilliantly accomplished. Thoreau no longer needs an apologist, but there is always room for such enlightened interpretation as Mr. Canby's book supplies. Earlier estimates were rarely free from some hint of superciliousness. This is the vice of the Lowell essay which shaped opinion for many decades, and even the later Stevenson, a fellow-vagabond, presents us with a freak of nature, an eccentric crank who sets his own self-satisfaction above every obligation to his neighbors and the world. "There is apt to be something unmanly, something almost dastardly, in a life that does not move with dash and freedom, and that fears the bracing contacts with the world. In other words Thoreau was skulker." Emerson was better than this, with scarcely a shade of condescension, but with the inference plainly marked that Thoreau's thought was but the echo or extension of his own. Affection and admiration ring through the concluding words of his biographical sketch, an expansion of the words he spoke at Thoreau's grave: "The country knows not yet, or in the least part, how great a son it has lost. His soul was made for the noblest society; he had in a short life exhausted the capabilities of this world; wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home."

While Mr. Canby's main quest is the significance of Thoreau's contribution to literature he makes it his business also to set the man in his environment as a necessary condition of the larger view. It was inevitable that he should leave some kindly space for his oddities, but we are never compelled to deny essential greatness to a man who was indifferent to shoe-blackening or careless of the cut of his clothes. As to their quality he was always scrupulous, for they must withstand the slash of bramble and briar and be impervious to weather. Eccentricity as a pose, and behavior in harmony with deep-rooted natural impulse, have been too often confused by writers who have regarded Thoreau from the safe vantage ground of their own conformity. They are either offended at his lack of pliability or adopt an attitude of condescending acquiescence which is no whit less irritating. By all means let us get what fun we can out of a man and writer whose level of seriousness is so perilously high. If we can't laugh with him let us laugh at him provided we do not consider his actions and attitudes assumed for effect. We may always expect the explosive paradox which indicates a Thoreau not unwilling to have his occasional fun at the reader's expense, but these humors are a vent for an earnestness rarely relaxed. Here again Mr. Canby's balanced judgment preserves him from excess in either direction.

ALL the Thoreau problems are faced in this book, and some of them solved. Was Thoreau a "skulker" avoiding responsibilities when he went to Walden Pond, and was he pretending to be a primitive man when he was only two miles from home and apple-pie? Did he selfishly detach himself from all social obligations, and was he contemptuous of the political issues of his day? Was he torpid in his affections, fish-like in love, and capable only of intellectual passion? And not to multiply these questions further, was his creative work of the vital kind which projects itself upon the imagination of succeeding generations, and consequently more fruitful now than when it was produced?

The distorting foreshortening of a review cannot answer the questions which are so amply dealt with in this book.

As to the Walden question he it remembered that Thoreau had been living in the family boarding house, and we have it on his authority that "I had rather keep bachelor's hall in hell than go to board in heaven." His retreat to Walden was not only the occasion to possess his soul in peace, it was also an economic experiment in which there was not a vestige of posing. Having solved the problem of living with large margins of leisure for meditation and observation he returned to pencil making and surveying with a quiet mind. Incidentally the world was

the richer by two books completed, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," and "Walden." "His plan," writes Mr. Canby, "went no further than to find a way in which a poor scholar, who was a skilful handyman, could live in independence with time enough to do what he wanted, and a wide margin of leisure in which to reflect and enjoy. His intent was, first, to make a satisfactory life for himself, and next, to go on with his reporting of experience for his contemporaries. But the result was a challenge to his neighbors that became a challenge to a rapidly industrializing world—a challenge to each individual in any race, under any circumstance, to discover, as the Hindu said, his own peculiar genius, and, having learned what he wanted to do, to learn how to do what he wanted."

Thoreau's political enthusiasms were not an active part of his nature. He was mildly, not aggressively, anarchical. He never voted. He refused to pay church taxes. As a protest against the Mexican War he refused also to pay a poll-tax of a dollar and a half, and went to jail for a night until his aunt paid the sum. But his feelings were deeply stirred when John Brown, the individual, did what the state failed to do, and the address he gave on the eve of his

execution was his only public incursion into politics.

Privately he had done more by his "Civil Disobedience" which attracted no attention at the time but has since gone round the world. It was Ghandi's source-book in his Indian campaign for Civil Resistance and has been read and pondered by thousands who hope to find some way to resist seemingly irresistible force.

Thoreau had good or bad luck in his affairs of love as we are inclined

to interpret luck in such a delicate issue. Four women were involved, three of them were married, and one soon to be. One was a sister-in-law of Emerson, and one his second wife. One was the famous Margaret Fuller, who seems to have loved more than was loved in return, and one was Ellen Sewall to whom he proposed marriage after he had given his brother a chance to be rejected. These were all transcendental loves on a high ideal plane, and Mr. Canby per-

haps makes them seem more important than they were. We must reject the idea that his disappointment was sufficiently psychopathic to make him turn to nature for consolation, as Swinburne similarly afflicted turned to his mother, the sea.

On Thoreau the naturalist and the writer there is no space here to comment. Suffice it to say that Mr. Canby writes with the conviction that Thoreau's importance is increasing with the years. The opinion is well founded. There are arid spaces in all his books save "Walden," but the dry sticks have an unexpected way of sprouting into flame.

Canadian Art

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

A SHORT HISTORY OF CANADIAN ART, by Graham McInnes. Macmillan. \$2.

SOMEbody said ten years ago that Canadian painting was divided into the Group of Seven and the Group of Eight. It is also divided into the National Gallery and the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, and Mr. McInnes is very decidedly a Gallery-ite. He tells us that "While the Academy, by its very retreat into itself, tended to have less and less effect on the growth of art and its appreciation, the Gallery, along with individual groups of painters and younger institutions, has taken over these functions." The practical activities of the Academy, Mr. McInnes notes, "are now almost solely confined to holding annual exhibitions, chiefly of painting." This seems to overlook the fact that the Academy also elects Academicians and Associates, and thereby

exercises no inconsiderable influence upon the reputation and market value of Canadian painters. Some discussion as to whether this influence is wisely or unwisely exerted would have been interesting, but it would also certainly have been difficult, and perhaps outside the scope of this unpretentious, but very complete and judicious, little handbook. Anyhow I learn from one of the appendices that there is a history of the Academy in existence in manuscript, written by the veteran and greatly beloved Treasurer, Edmond Dyonnet, and his architectural colleague, Hugh Jones. This was completed in 1934, and it seems a pity that it has not been possible to put it in the hands of the public.

Mr. McInnes, who oddly enough is an Australian by education, though Scottish by birth, has done an enormous amount of research work on both the old, the recent and the contemporary painters and sculptors of Canada. I can detect few serious omissions, though when he included such an expatriate as Phimister Proctor, he might as well have included the Armingtons, who did try to return to Canada, but found that life in Winnipeg was not tolerable after life in Paris, and went back to the French capital. He has listed over 130 living artists, practically all of whose names are known to frequenters of exhibitions, and he has something to say about the work of at least 100 of them, many of whom are hit off in a telling phrase, such as "compositional waywardness" for Pegi Nicol, and "hymning the saga of the earth" for Carl Schaefer.

About those painters who have felt called upon to devote most of their energies to carrying on the traditions

(Continued on Next Page)



FROM AN ILLUSTRATION by Agnes Newton Keith for her book, "Land Below the Wind".



GRAHAM MCINNES, author of "A Short History of Canadian Art".

THE BOOKSHELF

The Christmas Children's Books

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

WHITMAN once wrote with ecstasy characteristic of himself about how peaceful the animals and the creatures looked as they consistently minded their own affairs, neither plotting nor planning, nor ganging up to take something away from somebody else. Apparently the publishers of books for children thought about this, and that maybe the best thing to give children to read just now is animal and creature lore. When they are older and stronger, then they may arrive at the great human story. Certainly it might be difficult to explain human nature to a child. It can be done of course, and quite clearly, only at this moment adults seem to be afraid of something they call "the indoctrinating of children." In the most approved methods of broad modern education a child is somehow supposed to come to his or her own conclusion about human life. And looking over the year's crop of books to hand to the children as something Saint Nicholas would give them, perhaps it is just as well to give them something an adult may write about in no confusion of mind at all—animals and creatures. You would never think, offhand, that children's books would indicate the state of mind of the adults. But they do; for adults write them. And though they have children in mind when they write, and draw pictures for them, it is interesting to watch from year to year what adults think they should tell the children, because naturally a person only wants to tell a child a story which before it is told has been loved in the heart of the narrator.

So we meet the animals and the creatures:

"Little Grey Rabbit's Christmas," by Alison Uttley (Collins, 85 cents).

"Cinders," by Katharine Gibson (Longmans, Green, \$1.50). Cinders is a grand horse.

"London Pride," by Joanna Cannan (Collins, \$2.50). About a pony.

"Hoo! Hoo! De Witt," by Frances Duncombe and Jean Lamont (Oxford, \$1.50). A little owl who could only see at night.

"Song Dog," by Vance Hoyt (Winston, \$2).

"The Story of Kattor," by Georgia Travers (Longmans, Green, \$1.50).

"Adolphus," by Lois Castellan (Ryerson, 85 cents). A horse for the tiniest child.

"The Wonderful Animal Book," (Ryerson, 85 cents). Pictures to give the children when they want to go to the zoo and it is too bad a day to go.

"Ora Johnson's Jungle Friends," by Mrs. Martin Johnson (Lippincott, \$2).

"The Wednesday Pony," by Primrose Cumming (Ryerson, \$1.75).

"The Beeps," by Virginia Holton (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25). Just so we can know something about what the sparrows say when they twitter.

"The Ugly Duckling," as presented by Walt Disney (Lippincott, \$1). All in the beautiful pictures from the Disney studio.

"Nip and Tuck," by Ray Holland (McLeod, \$2.75). This is dog life.

"Mally," by Russell Cockburn (Macmillan, \$2). So is this.

"Past the End of the Pavement," by Charles Finney (Oxford, \$2.50). A rabbit enters the lives of two boys.



An Illustration from "Red Blanket," by Helen Dickson.

"Manka, the Sky Gypsy," by Denys Watkins Pitcher (Collins, \$2.50). Try and find the airship that can manage it like the wild geese.

"Eyes in the Night," by Tappan Gregory (Oxford, \$3.50). Photographing animals at night and very wonderful it is.

"Piccolino," by Marian King (McLeod, \$1.35). A donkey in a circus has his own thoughts.

"Pandora's Box," by Marian Baer (Oxford, \$2).

A little "information please":

"The Story Book of Things We Wear," by Maud and Miska Petersham (Winston, \$2.50). So we'll know about wool and cotton and everything.

"Pinocchio," by Walt Disney (Macmillan, \$1.25). Important because the well informed and cultivated young thing never goes to the theatre without culture in advance.

"The Firebird," by Donald Cooke (Winston, \$2). And one might as well get ready to be able to understand the opera and the ballet. A gorgeous Russian folktale.

"Merry Tales from Spain," translated by Edward Huberman (Winston, \$1.50). Poor Spain; once it was like this.

"At Christmas Time," by Amy Bruner Almy (Fleming Revell, \$1.50).

"Drums Beat in Old Carolina," by Albert Leeds Stillman (Winston). Low down on American History.

"A Boy of Salem," by Mildred Buchanan Flagg (Nelson, \$1.50). More of same.

"Hobnail Boots," by Jeannette Nolan (Winston) ditto.

"Columbus Sails," by C. Walter Hodges (Longmans, Green, \$2.75). Ambitiously getting in at the beginning of it.

"Napoleon Tremblay," by Agnes Graham (Ryerson, \$2.50). The French in Canada—but wait until well on in the teens for this.

"Fridl—A Mountain Boy," by Helmut Candler Washburne (Winston, \$2). Meanwhile any youngster can read up on Austria this way.

"Smuggler's Gap," by M. E. Atkinson (Nelson, \$2.50). And find out about the lost kingdom of Lyonesse.

"Jo-Yo's Idea," by Kathleen Morrow Elliot (Ryerson, \$2.50). And catch up on the data of the South Sea Islands.

"Pigeon House Inn," by Sybil Emerson (Oxford, \$2). What the best children do when they go to a French inn.

"Uncle Ali's Secret," by Dorothy



"Cinders Rode Flash Easily," From "Cinders," by Katharine Gibson.

very group-minded will definitely approve of this because a child of fourteen wrote it.

For making the great decision of what to be:

"The Wonders of Modern Industry," by R. S. Lyons (Ryerson, \$1.75).

"The Army of Today," by Major J. T. Gorman, foreword by Ian Hay (Ryerson, \$1.75).

"The Navy of Today," by Lt. Commander K. Edwards R.N., foreword by Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt (Ryerson, \$1.75).

"The Air Force of Today," by E. Coiston Sheppard, foreword by Sir Kingsley Wood (Ryerson, \$1.75).

Canadian Art

(Continued from Page 13)

of their predecessors, Mr. McInnes has not much to say. This perhaps is not unfair; such men may make large contributions to the business of art without adding anything of great importance to its history.

The volume touches very briefly on the native arts of the aborigines, on the old architecture of Quebec and Ontario, on the early painters whose chief concern was to give an almost photographic rendition of the life and natural scenery around them, on the early leaders of the movement towards a more profound artistic analysis, such as Morrice and Homer Watson, and on the painters and sculptors who are still with us or have only recently passed away. There are twelve black and white illustrations, very well selected, and a color reproduction of Tom Thomson's "Spring Ice." There are observations on art criticism, in which justice is done to the admirable work of Mortimer Lamb. And there is a chronology of principal events and a list of the chief art institutions and collections in Canada.

One omission is so surprising that it can hardly be anything but accidental. The work of F. S. Coburn,



"The Ugly Duckling," an illustration from the book of the same name by Walt Disney.

Blatter (McLeod, \$1.35). Not to forget what can happen in Turkey.

"The Valley of the Larks," by Eric Purdon (Oxford, \$1.75). And also in China.

"Diantha's Signet Ring," by Gertrude Crownfield (Oxford, \$2). And back on this continent in Virginia.

"The Copper Kettle," by Annette Turngren (Nelson, \$1.75). Certainly we should know something about Sweden.

"The Adventures of Michael and the Pirates," (Nelson, 75 cents). Even for a small youngster it's just as well to know something about pirates today.

"Lost Island," by Nora Burglon (Winston, \$2). About a girl in Alaska.

"Red Blanket," by Helen Dickson (Nelson, 75 cents). Indians in our own Canada.

"Val Rides the Oregon Trail," by Sanford Tousey (Doubleday, Doran, \$1). If a boy wants to ride.

"Heedless Susan," by Emma Brock (Ryerson, \$2). And if a girl wants a wedding.

"Josephine's Christmas Party," by Mrs. H. C. Craddock (Ryerson, 65 cents). How the baby may give a party—for little tots.

"Lost and Found," by Edna Turpin and Catherine Bryce (Nelson, \$1.25). Maybe a suggestion in time—for tots.

For a spot of sheer relaxation—the short story:

"Story Parade Yellow Book," introduced by Walter de la Mare (Winston, \$2).

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in spite of his regrettable fondness for repeating the same horse in the same woodland lane, shows such a range of observation and such a deep love of the Quebec soil that he cannot possibly be omitted from any really complete account of Canadian painting. Nothing is said also concerning several highly competent painters of mural decoration, who it is true have usually had to make their domicile in the United States, but who have returned to Canada whenever there was any demand among architects and their patrons for mural painting. I am glad to see Mr. McInnes trying to correct the "exaggerated reputation" of Paul Peel, and I think he is probably right also in suggesting that Jacobi is overrated. The unfortunate J. M. Barnsley deserves something more than a mere name in a list; and I sometimes wonder whether the work of Bell-Smith may not be more sought after in a few years than it is today.

The New Bishop of Ottawa

(Continued from Page 8)

Andrew the Apostle, November 30, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa. He was enthroned Bishop of Ottawa the same day.

Dr. Jefferson is well known and highly regarded in Masonic circles. He is a Life Member of the Lodge of Perfection, and Mizpah Chapter of the

Rose Croix; a member of the Alberta Consistory, Scottish Rite; a Past Master of Rideau Lodge, Ottawa; and Past Assistant Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ontario. He believes that Freemasonry is closely associated with and founded upon religion.

In April 1909, Mr. Jefferson married Edith Strong, third daughter of the late Robert Strong of Carleton Place, Ontario. They had one daughter, now a student at St. Hilda's College, Toronto. Mrs. Jefferson died in 1929. He was married a second time, in August 1930, to Helen Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joseph E. Morris, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

The Bishop of Ottawa, who was brought up in the Church of Ireland on Evangelical lines, may be described as a broad Churchman of definite views. He has a common feeling with those called Low Churchmen although he cannot share their outlook. He can also regard with sympathy his High Church brethren, who feel the necessity of externals in worship, though he is not strong on ritual. He is, however, true to the sacramental principles of the Church's worship and would probably describe himself as a Prayer Book Churchman. He is a self-made man, medium in height, modest in demeanor, gifted and talented in many directions, with, in a marked degree, the power of bringing out the personal affection as well as the trust of those who know him—one who will adorn the episcopate with dignity, force and charm.

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Walt Disney's "Pinocchio".

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 9, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Inflationary Nazi Financing Made War Only Way Out

BY R. M. COPER

THE true Adam Smith has been discovered by the Germans. He was not a liberal at all, and only the human aptness to err made him think he was one, and us, too. A Nazi professor recently arrived at this conclusion after an analysis of Adam Smith's ideas on *Wehrwirtschaft*.

This word was hardly known outside a certain circle before the Third Reich broke out. It cannot be translated precisely, and means the "total" preparation of war. Nazi economic theorists and German military authorities have for a long time past paid great attention to this preparation. In doing so they have taken pains to distinguish carefully between *Wehrwirtschaft* and *Kriegswirtschaft*, the latter meaning war economy. But the Nazi administration did not make this distinction.

The key men in this administration thought it was hair-splitting to say that war finances and war economy was one thing and *Wehr* finances and *Wehr* economy another thing. They argued that, if ordinary financial and economic considerations can and must be subordinated to the job in hand in wartime, they were bound to achieve fabulous results if they applied the same principle to their preparation of war in peace. They refused to acknowledge that financial and economic strength is a vital complement to a growing modern machine. Regarding the two merely as alternatives they were satisfied to have only the machine.

It is very likely, however, that they deceived themselves in that they looked upon the roaring activity of their shaming economy as a sign of strength. They accepted it as an unexpected but welcome favor from the gods, and felt doubly happy until the sudden realization of their mistake drove them to despair.

The Lightning War

It is true that their underlying idea has been the lightning war, and that therefore they did not worry much about being able to endure a long conflict. They scorned the opinion of those in their country who knew better, but who did not seriously resist. It has never been realized appropriately in the country itself and abroad that, already for years before Nazism, the military leadership comprised more brain power than perhaps any other single official body in Germany. And these circles, though by no means averse to the idea of lightning war, did not take its success for granted. Hence their highly-developed theory of *Wehr* economy and war economy.

Their arguments, however, were not match for the cunning of the Nazi clique. But even had they been, the gratitude which, after all, the military owed to that clique would have prevented them from acting determinedly. They may also have hoped against hope, and trusted in Dr. Schacht. And nobody can blame financial dilettantes for believing in financial wizardry, especially if another economist who once enjoyed a good reputation wrote a book on "The Miracle of German Finance." It is not a miracle at all. Unemployment was liquidated during the first two years of Nazism by a number of measures such as special work creation programs, tax exemption for plant renewals, labor service and the "year in the country," and the construction of *Autobahnen*. When the German economy worked eventually at capacity, the Nazis imposed on it the demand for their huge armament program.

Insufficient Revenue

The revenue of the Reich rose considerably. It rose absolutely on account of the greater economic activity, and relatively through higher tax rates. But it remained still hopelessly short of the amounts which were needed to execute the tasks which the Nazis had taken upon themselves. Thus it was not sufficient that the State appropriated a larger share of the national income. It was necessary that it receive also a greater command over that part of the national income which was saved. Two sets of measures served this aim.

Firstly, consumption was decreased by keeping wages stable whereas the cost of living rose. Secondly, private investment was curtailed for purposes which did not immediately assist the armament program. Thus funds accumulated in the hands of those who were not free to use their capital as they liked. These funds reached the banks, and enabled them to absorb short-term "special bills" issued by the Reich in payment for armaments. Thus the armament industry kept very liquid, and so did the banks

Scorning the opinion of those in their country who knew better, the Nazis violated two rules whose strict observation is a *conditio sine qua non* economy, no matter what be its structure, can exist.

They spent such a large share of the nation's savings on armaments that the remaining part was smaller than the amounts written off by private enterprise for wear and tear. Thus the aggregate capacity of their industry declined.

They continuously increased the armament production, and correspondingly decreased the production of consumption goods. Thus the excess of purchasing power over available goods became ever greater.

The resulting tension operated with mathematical precision to fix the time when the Nazis would have to acknowledge defeat or — They chose catastrophe.

by re-discounting part of their special bills with the Reichsbank.

This procedure, however, constantly increased the note circulation, which would have meant outright inflation in any other economy. But it could not have this meaning in Nazi-land, firstly because prices and investment are state-regulated, and secondly because Dr. Schacht stepped in when the note circulation had reached the limit to which he was prepared to let it go. He declared that the Reichsbank would no longer discount short-term Reich bills as from April 1, 1938.

Schacht's Aims

He had two aims in view; firstly to compel the Nazi government to live within its current income, and if it could not or would not do so, secondly to stop it from borrowing on short terms. At the same time he told them that the capital market must for the next six months remain entirely reserved for the purpose of consolidating the enormous floating public debt which had accumulated during the last few years, and that it would not be available for funding an excess of current Reich expenditure over current Reich income. This meant nothing more and nothing less than the abandoning of the very essence of Nazism.

The Nazis agreed to everything. They announced that no more special bills would be issued, and that arma-

ment orders would be paid for only in cash or, if there was temporarily no cash in the tills of the Reich, in short-term delivery notes whose circulation they would keep down to the extent at which they could reasonably reckon upon current income.

But it is not only in foreign politics that the Nazis employ their tactics of giving and breaking pledges. Before long they had issued more delivery notes than they would be able to meet out of the Reich's current revenue.

Then Schacht Resigned

It was then that Dr. Schacht resigned because the Nazis would not allow him to increase taxes to the extent of the excess delivery notes. With the disappearance from office of Dr. Schacht the last bridge was destroyed over which the German economy might have found its way back to capitalism. Between the beginning of this year and the outbreak of war it has not only become almost irrevocably socialized, but it has been made the basis of the first appearance in modern history of socialist imperialism; a menace which would have been irresistible had Hitler been as rabid a socialist as he is an imperialist.

But eight months is not sufficient to make socialism work, especially not as it was not embraced for its own sake, but to tame recalcitrant capitalists. Moreover, it has not had the slightest chance to recover from



NIGHTMARE

this silent but deadly struggle.

From April 1938 on, the armament industry had ceased to enjoy that liquidity which was before then the envy of many short-sighted people in other countries. The reason was that the Reichsbank would not discount the delivery notes. In July and August, 1938, when the Berlin stock market broke down, an event concerning which all official sources preserved an embarrassed silence, armament shares showed heavier-than-average losses. True, the turnover was smaller than the price trend indicated, but the inference is nevertheless obvious; these shares were a much-favored investment, and when industry became illiquid through the undiscountable delivery notes, the attempt was made to procure cash by selling securities.

When this attempt proved futile on account of the absence of buyers, the banks had to give loans on the security of the delivery notes to the

extent to which industry could not hold them. This, of course, affected the cash-deposits ratio of the banks. But as this ratio had been around three per cent for a considerable time already, nothing really mattered much. After having carried out so many new ideas the Nazis would certainly not hesitate to demonstrate how easily a run on the banks can be stopped by machine guns.

The New Finance Plan

When Dr. Schacht resigned, his successor had to solve the burning problem of preventing delivery notes, or whatever might take their place, from converging on the banks. The solution was attempted through the New Finance Plan which came into force on May 1, 1939.

This plan is nothing but the synthesis of the more or less well-known ideas of a number of currency cranks in past and present. But it would be unjust to deny the graceful bizzarrie with which they have been arranged.

The tax certificates which are the outstanding feature of the Plan were hailed as a revolutionary innovation in state finance. They are, in fact, about as new as is plain inconvertible paper money issued without control by a state which does not even publish a budget. Forty per cent of all official payments is to be made in these certificates, and all business payments between firms and individuals can be made and must be accepted on the same basis.

There are two classes of tax certificates. Class II can be used at 112 per cent of its face value for paying taxes three years after the date of issue. Class I can be used for the same purpose only at par. But it has other privileges. Anyone who has held certificates I without interruption for six months before the close of his financial year is entitled to write down any of his assets by 20 per cent of the nominal value of his certificates. On account of this privilege official opinion assumed that "the major part of the amounts issued will be used for paying taxes only after decades, when the great national tasks will have been completed, and the state of the Reich finances will easily permit their redemption."

As official Nazi utterances leave frequently much to the imagination it is indicated to fill some gaps in this sentence whose author is the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. To understand it in the spirit in which it was undoubtedly written the second part of the sentence would have to be read as follows: "...when the great national tasks of vanquishing all European countries will have been completed, and the state of the Reich finances will, on account of the ruthless exploitation of the subjugated peoples, easily permit their redemption."

Mr. Reinhardt is, to put it mildly, an extremely unorthodox financier, and he will badly miss the guidance of Dr. Schacht. But one would underestimate him if one believed that he seriously thought it would be possible to redeem the tax certificates under normal conditions.

The Use of Certificates

Nevertheless, there was at the beginning such a great demand for certificates I that his assumption seemed then to be justified. But it became soon obvious that the cause of this demand was the unpatriotic desire to use the certificates as a corollary for bank credit, in order to obtain the tax privilege, on the part of persons who do not do armament

(Continued on Page 19)

Paying For The War

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In Britain, public purchasing power is increasing faster than the available supply of goods, making for inflation.

John Maynard Keynes, famed and unorthodox economist, proposes a compulsory saving scheme which would turn this surplus purchasing power over to the government for the duration of the war.

MR. KEYNES has written another pair of provocative articles in the London *Times*, with his usual mixture of novel ideas and practical commonsense. The subject under discussion is paying for the war, "a problem of social justice."

Mr. Keynes' basic idea is that some measure ought to be undertaken to counteract the effects on Britain's industry of the general movement for wage increases which has gathered strength since the war began.

It is to be expected, he says, that a demand for labor in excess of the supply will result in sporadic, and perhaps widespread, increases in wage rates by some 5 or 10 per cent. While the present rate of government expenditure is compatible with the maintenance of something not much worse than the pre-war standard of working-class consumption, any further development of the national economy towards maximum war efforts must be at the expense of pre-war standards of consumption.

Economists of all complexions have been arguing that the main point of government policy must be provision for all essential government needs at the expense of unnecessary consumption of labor and material resources by the community at home. This central problem of policy, which Mr. Keynes says requires for its solution the co-ordination of price policy, budget policy, and wages policy, has not yet been faced.

Compulsory Saving

Mr. Keynes does not profess to solve the whole problem, but he does put forward a proposal which would at the same time prevent the working people from improving their standards of living at an inopportune time, and ease the technical difficulties of Treasury finance. The essence of the scheme is compulsory saving by those sections of the community which would contribute very little to national loans on their own account.

If the aggregate of purchasing-power is increasing faster than the available supply of goods, measures directed against profiteering, and designed to limit consumption by complicated rationing systems, are bound to fail. If surplus money is available, it will be spent, one way or another. Mr. Keynes' compulsory saving scheme would remove the surplus of purchasing-power available for immediate consumption, making it over to the government for the duration of the war.

The principle is that a percentage of all incomes in excess of a stipulated minimum will be paid over to the government, partly as compulsory savings and partly as direct taxation. The percentage taken will rise steeply as the level of income increases. It is suggested that 20 per cent, on annual incomes not exceeding £150 should be made over to the Treasury, and that the proportion should increase up to 80 per cent, on income above £20,000.

All Would Contribute

Although this system has apparent similarities with the capital levy, it is essentially a measure for saving. The sums taken from immediate consumption would be repayable after the war, when the government's own requirements were more normal. By this principle not merely the wealthy and reasonably well-to-do classes would contribute to the government's loan requirements, but the ordinary working people would be accumulating savings; and these savings would, of course, be available for consumption purposes later. The social significance of such a scheme is profound, increasing as it does the individual resources of the working-class, and not merely of the entrepreneurs.

The alternative—since some method of restricting consumption must be found—is to raise prices or increase taxation; either of which means permanently depriving the working people of higher wages which are certainly, for the most part, earned by increased effort.

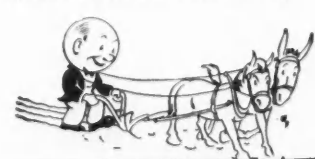
(Continued on Page 20)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Better than Making Shells

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT NOW seems that Canada is not going to receive the big orders for shells and guns she looked for when the war broke out, for the reason that Britain entered the war with large supplies of these things on hand, and the character of the war so far has not called for any great consumption of them. At least until such time as there is real fighting on the ground as well as on the sea and in the air, British munitions plants will be able to take care of needs for shells and guns.



Canada will, however, furnish the Allies with food, raw materials for British production, aircraft, ships, and with many other things needed to carry on the war and support British industry and the civil population.

This is going to be very much better for Canada than shell production. We shall not have the hectic war boom that we envisaged (which we knew would be bad for us, though it did look attractive after the long lean years of depression), but we shall have a large volume of business of a kind that will give Canadian products an entry into new markets which we may hope to retain in some measure after the war, and which will train Canadian industry in the development of new products and processes, many of which will certainly be usable in civil life after the war.

It will be a much more broadening business than shell production. It will broaden our markets, our contacts, ourselves. And it will not let us down so appallingly after the war as purely munitions business would.

Changes in Markets

A point that we have to keep in mind is that this war is going to do big things to international trade. It is going to close some markets to former suppliers and open them to new sources of supply developed during the war. New materials and new processes developed by the forcing-house of war needs will kill some present lines of production and bring new ones into existence. Individual industries will diminish and disappear and others—the real war babies—will take their place. Though war is the great destroyer of wealth, it also creates opportunities.

Canadian business men have the duty not only of keeping open, to the best of their ability, the existing trade channels but of grasping every opportunity to develop new ones. An example of the sort of op-

portunity that this war is likely to make available to us, in one way or another, is suggested in the proposal made by John E. Goodison, president of the John Goodison Thresher Company, of Sarnia, Ont., that Canadian manufacturers should enter into arrangements with British manufacturers for export, who are now occupied with munitions orders, for the production of their regular lines of goods during the period of the war.

The individual Canadian company would agree to manufacture goods to the order of the British company on a cost-plus basis or at definite contract prices; it would ship to the British company's customers, invoicing them at prices set by the British company, and would transmit to the latter the difference between the price contracted for and the amount received from the customers. The arrangement would terminate with hostilities.

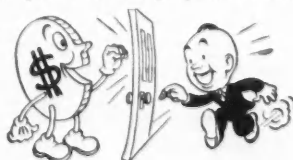
Mutual Benefits

The gain to the British manufacturers would, of course, be the maintenance of connection with overseas customers who might otherwise be permanently lost to them. And the British government would benefit by the foreign exchange thus made available. The Canadian manufacturers would secure extra production, other than war material, and could reasonably expect to enjoy some permanent increase in overseas trade through the new connections made in this way. Conceivably this new trade might be very substantial and important.

Mr. Goodison has presented his proposal to the British Mission to Canada, the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. All are interested, and the C.M.A. has appointed Mr. Goodison head of a special sub-committee to develop the idea.

The kind of business we seem likely to get in this war will be much more healthful and constructive and less inflationary than the war boom kind. It is the kind that makes for permanent expansion, through the opportunities it provides for the introduction of our products and services to new users.

And that is just what Canada needs. This country now has a large and efficient industrial organization in addition to its abundant natural resources, for which it wants to develop more export business. It may be that Britain's lack of need for our services in shell production will prove to be a prime factor in the realization of this expansion.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

AMALGAMATED ELECTRIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise what you know about Amalgamated Electric Corporation Limited. What is the nature of the company's business and its outlook during the war?

—W. J. T., Winnipeg, Man.

Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited, manufactures electrical equipment, including lighting fixtures, switches, outlet boxes, portable lamps, reflectors, wiring devices, floodlighting and lighting control apparatus, panel switchboards, signals, sheet metal work, etc. The company owns the entire capital stocks of numerous Canadian subsidiaries, has five plants and warehouses located in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Calgary. On July 12, 1939, stockholders ratified a plan of reorganization which would give preferred stockholders 4 new common shares for each share held and common stockholders one new share of common for each 5 shares held. The plan was designed to eliminate the deficit from the balance sheet and to clear away preferred dividend arrears which amounted to \$25.52 per share. Following the reorganization, the company now has a capitalization of 100,000 no par common shares, of which 84,420 shares are outstanding. Of this total, 74,420 shares, or 88 per cent of the total, are in the hands of the old preferred shareholders, and 10,000 shares, or 12



HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, president of the Bank of Montreal, a report of whose speech to the shareholders at their 122nd annual general meeting appears on page 19 of this issue.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

per cent, are held by the former common stockholders.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1938, was \$44,416, as compared to \$51,733 in 1937. In the six years prior to 1937, the company showed sizable deficits. The financial position is satisfactory.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have several thousand shares of God's Lake which I bought at 32 cents, and would appreciate your opinion regarding the outlook.

—D. L. J., St. Catharines, Ont.

The picture at God's Lake Gold Mines has been one of consistent improvement this year. In the first nine months production was \$111,806 higher, operating costs down \$21,442, while operating profits increased \$133,248, when compared with the same period in 1938. Ore developments to the west of the Powderhouse Creek fault are likely to have an important effect on the mine's future. A length of approximately 700 feet has been opened by drifting on the sixth level which is expected to average around 0.30 oz. per ton, and four drill holes indicate that the favorable structure continues downward.

A new 2,000-foot shaft is being put down about 2,750 feet west of the fault. The company has a particularly strong treasury position, but a definite policy as to dividends is not likely until the new shaft is completed and sufficient lateral work done to the west to permit an estimate of ore reserves in that section.

FAIRCHILD AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly let me know what you think of Fairchild Aircraft stock as a buy at the market. Have you any recent news as to how the company is doing?

—H. C. B., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

I think that Fairchild Aircraft stock is a speculation on continued war orders.

The plant of Fairchild Aircraft, Limited is working at full capacity and I understand some 1,000 men are being employed. At the present time all efforts are being concentrated on the order for Bristol Blenheim bombers placed by the Canadian government and the rate of delivery should soon be set on a definite basis; the initial order was received by the company several months ago. I understand that the business on the books and in prospect will keep the company active for the next year or so at least, quite apart from orders that are likely to be forthcoming through Canadian Associated Aircraft, in which Fairchild is a partner.

BAILOR, TONAWANDA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I presume the following are real "lemons" but would be interested in knowing if they are doing any work or intend to, that you know of, in the immediate future: Bailor Gold Mines, Tonawanda Mines, and the unit issue of Otisse Long Lac. Your reply will be quite in order if you merely agree with my surmises.

—F. S. W., Strathroy, Ont.

Once funds are available, Bailor Gold Mines plans further work on some of its properties which are regarded as holding promising possibilities. An additional program of deep diamond drilling is projected for the Golden Shower Mines in which it holds the controlling interest. Diamond drilling has also been authorized for the group of five claims held in Baldwin township, west of Sudbury.

The principal holding of Tonawanda at present is 647,500 shares of Orpitt Mines, which company has been doing some diamond drilling to test at depth a high grade showing located on new claims recently purchased and surrounding the group held in Bristol township, Porcupine area.

Otisse Long Lac was succeeded by New Otisse Long Lac Gold Mines on the basis of 200 shares for one old. Properties of some promise are held in Little Long Lac and Schreiber areas, but the company is without necessary funds to carry out the diamond drilling planned for both groups.

STEEP ROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am a subscriber and would greatly appreciate a report on Steep Rock Iron Mines. Where are the shares listed, if they are?

—H. G., Toronto, Ont.

Steep Rock Iron Mines with a property covering an area of some 15 miles, on what is regarded as favorable iron-bearing formation, has by extensive diamond drilling indicated an estimated tonnage of over 100,000,000 tons of high grade hematite ore to a depth of 1,000 feet. It now remains to be seen if underground development will confirm these indications and a shaft is being sunk to 1,200 feet. Crosscuts of about 1,000 feet length will be run to the main ore mass at two main levels.

The property is to be made ready for production next year at an initial rate of 2,000 tons daily. Tests have shown the ore requires no beneficiation and can be shipped as mined. The indicated grade is from 56% to 60% iron and this should meet with a ready market. It is not anticipated there will be any unusual difficulties in bringing the property into production, and the grade of ore should make for a profitable operation. Mining costs on a large scale are not expected to be high, there will be no milling charges,

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST BY HARUSPEX

The market's long-term or year-to-year trend, under Dow's theory, continues upward. From the standpoint of the short-term or month-to-month trend, the market is undergoing a corrective or partial cancellation of the war advance, following which renewed drive at recent tops should be witnessed. See comment below.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—In closing, on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 145.69, the Dow-Jones industrial average came within the 145/140 area indicated in previous of these forecasts as normal corrective limits to the war advance running from late August to mid-September. Charles H. Dow observed that swings in the main direction, at some point, are followed by reverse swings cancelling "three-eighths or more of the main movement." The word "more" covers a lot of territory and, in some instances, the reverse swing has completely wiped out the swing in the main direction without in any way signalling a change in trend. In most instances, however, these corrective or reverse swings, which serve to consolidate the previous main swing, have been confined within limits representing a 3/8 to 1/2 cancellation of the main swing. The 145/140 area represents such limits.

Over the course of the cyclical, or broad forward movement that started on March 21, 1938, there have been six swings in the main direction, each of which swings has witnessed reverse movements falling within Dow's "three-eighths or more" calculation. These movements, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, are illustrated herewith:

Swings in the Main Direction				The Enslaving Corrective Swings			
From	To	Duration	Extent	From	To	Duration	Extent
131.33	145.69	14-16-38	14.36	145.69	141.10	22-05	4.59
145.69	141.10	8-6-38	4.59	141.10	137.91	12-31	3.19
141.10	137.91	11-12-38	3.19	137.91	134.41	28-50	3.50
137.91	134.41	8-10-39	3.50	134.41	130.05	10-09	4.36
134.41	130.05	7-22-39	4.36	130.05	127.11	11-66	2.94
130.05	127.11	9-12-39	2.94	127.11	125.52	21-59	1.59

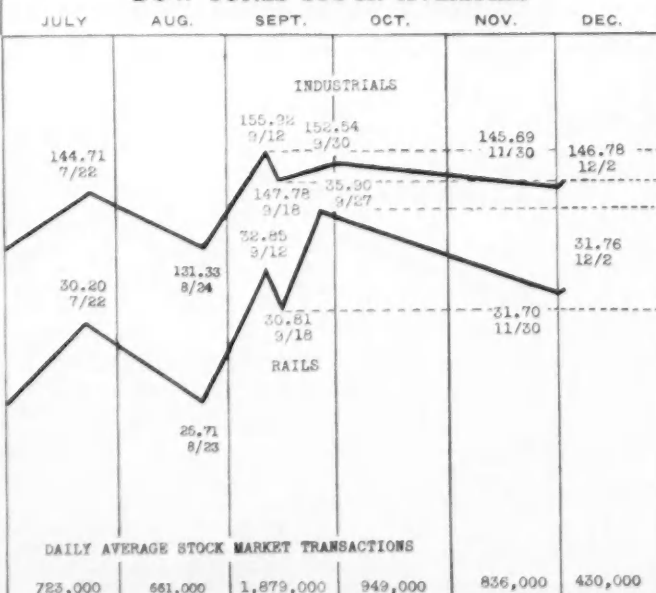
*Correction exceeded normal limits—WAR IN EUROPE.

The decline to 145.14 on Nov. 28, 1938 that served to correct the third swing illustrated above, was followed by a rise which equalled, in terms of the industrial and the rail averages, but failed to exceed the previous tops of November 12. Renewed recession followed and the market, in then breaking the normal November 28 support points, signalled, as discussed in our forecasts at the time, a 3/8 to 1/2 cancellation of the entire move from March 31 (198.95) to November 12 (158.41). These 3/8 to 1/2 correction limits were 136/121. The market met its first support, from which a rally back to near the old tops developed, at 136.42, or top limits to the correction zone; its final support, at 121.44, or bottom limits to the correction zone, from which point the current swings developed.

A formation similar to that just discussed would develop over the weeks ahead if, when the current setback has ended, the two averages rallied toward, but failed to jointly cross, the September highs, and then broke the low points of the current movement. We do not anticipate such a formation, believing that the underlying business trend, despite possible readjustment in the first quarter, is too strong relative to the market's level of prices, but have discussed, in passing, the decline early this year to 121.44 merely to clarify the confusion that existed at the time when many, near the low point to this decline, interpreted it as a bear market signal. We did not share in this bearishness, as readers will recall, but, to the contrary, took the position, at the time, because of the foregoing considerations, that stocks were in a purchasing area, from which substantial advance, over ensuing months, should develop.

We see no current reason, as reflected by the averages or by the economic background, for assuming that the market is now undergoing other than the same type of corrective recession illustrated in the five previous cases given in the above table, to be followed by renewed advance. Whether or not such decline will stop within the 145/140 normal 3/8 to 1/2 correction limits cannot be said ahead of the event, although the odds, as illustrated above, as well as by long precedent, favor it. The turnaround, or reversal upward, may possibly be determined by one or more price phenomena frequently accompanying such a development, such as relatively increased volume with little or no further price decline; several days when the two averages move in opposite directions; failure of one average, after a rally, to follow the other average into new low ground; an upward zig-zag step in the minor movement by both averages, with volume increasing on the advances and receding on the interposing declines.

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Dividend Notices

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of December, 1939.

F. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 22, 1939.

National Steel Car Corporation LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared, payable January 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business, December 30th, 1939.

By Order of the Board.
CHAS. W. ADAM,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% for the current quarter, and 1% additional for the year ending December 31st, 1939, has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company, payable January 2nd, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1939.

By Order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto,
November 14th, 1939.

The B. Greening Wire Company LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company November 27th, 1939, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1940 to shareholders of record December 15th, 1939.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton, Ont., November 29, 1939.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37 1/2c) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1940, to shareholders of record the close of business December 15th, 1939.

By order of the Board,
J. P. BERNIE,
Secretary.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 45) of 13 1/2% upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared, payable on the First day of January, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December, 1939.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Year End Dividend (No. 42) of Seventy-five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable on the Twenty-second day of December, 1939, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
November 28th, 1939.

DIVIDEND NO. 69

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for six months ending December 31st, 1939, with a bonus of \$1.00 per share has this day been declared payable on the 30th day of December, 1939, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q.
December 4th, 1939.

Canada Bud BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share on the 150,000 outstanding no par value common shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared payable on the 20th day of December, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of December, 1939.

By order of Board of Directors,
J. S. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto,
December 4th, 1939.

SECURITIES HOLDING CORPORATION Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Sixty-Five Cents per share has been declared upon the preferred shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1939.

By order of the Board,
P. T. LARGE,
Secretary.
Toronto, December 5, 1939.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 16)

but transportation promises to be a large item. Rail transportation is available from the property to the lakehead.

The possibilities for the operation appear interesting but must be regarded as speculative. It will require years of development to fully determine the extent of the iron deposits. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of which 2,995,005 are issued, and has sufficient finances for present development and exploration requirements. The shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

BATHURST P. & P.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Bathurst Power & Paper Class A stock and I would like to get your advice as to whether you think the outlook is such that I would be smart to keep on holding.

—C. H. G., Winnipeg, Man.

I think you would be well-advised to continue to hold your Bathurst Power & Paper Class "A" stock. According to a recently-issued official report, the plant is working at full capacity and earnings for the coming year should be satisfactory.

Since September 1 the company has experienced a sharp improvement in business; but operations for the first 6 months of the year were not on a profitable basis. However, after liberal allowance for depreciation and depletion, a profit was shown in September and results for October showed an 80 per cent betterment over September. On November 1, an increase of 11 per cent in the price of kraft liner and corrugated board became effective and this increase should be reflected by further improvements in earnings. From January 1, 1936, to April, 1940, the company will have expended some \$2,000,000 on plant extensions and improvements for the purpose of increasing output and cutting down manufacturing costs.

McWATTERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me information on McWatters? I understand it will pay two 10 per cent dividends this year, and the stock is priced at 54 cents. I can't quite understand it. Would be pleased to have your opinion.

—H. W., Port Hope, Ont.

While McWatters Gold Mines recently declared two dividends of 10c



A. A. MAGEE, K.C., president of Barclays Bank (Canada), the annual report of which showed that very satisfactory progress was made during the last fiscal year. At the annual meeting of shareholders it was stated that all departments had contributed to this general expansion of the bank's business, which found reflection in a considerable increase in the number of customers' accounts, higher total deposits, advances and investments.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

per share, only one has been paid this year, the other being payable January 15, 1940. Indications point to earnings in 1939 running close to the payment made last month. In the nine months ended September 30, operating profit was 6.7 per share as against 5.8 in the same period in 1938. Average grade of ore advanced from \$12.82 in the second quarter to \$15.53 in the third three months.

Drifting is now in progress on new deep levels at 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 feet, and if development results come up to drilling indications of considerable tonnages of \$10 ore, the milling rate will likely be increased. Drifting has already encountered a stretch of high grade ore on the 1,200-foot floor, but it proved to be quite irregular and its importance remains to be determined. Some interesting gold values have been encountered in lateral work on the other two levels.

WIREBOUND BOXES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the Class A stock of Canadian Wirebound Boxes. What progress is the company making this year, what is the outlook for war orders and what are the arrears on the stock?

—R. N. H., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the Class A stock of Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Limited, has above-average appeal for its speculative qualities.

Business of the company has increased encouragingly since the outbreak of war and both the Toronto and Montreal plants are working at near-capacity, due to improvements in general business conditions. A satisfactory back-log of orders is being built up and as the war progresses, the company should receive large orders created through war time demands.

Results for the full year—which ends April 30, 1940—should be satisfactory, although sales and profits for the 6 months ended October 31, 1939, were below the corresponding period last year. Arrears on the Class A stock amount to \$2.25 per share. The last payment, amounting to 37½ cents, was made on July 31, 1939, and reduced accumulations to the aforementioned figure.

LAKE GENEVA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me some information about Lake Geneva—development to date, ore reserves, etc. Is there a mill on the property, and is there any activity now in progress or contemplated?

—F. L. M., Toronto, Ont.

Officials of Lake Geneva Mining Co., which has been inactive since late in 1937, were recently reported as considering the early reopening of the mine and resumption of milling, now that lead and zinc prices had reached a level where a fair margin of profit could be expected. The mill, which has been overhauled, has been kept in shape to recommence on short notice.

The tonnage of ore indicated to a depth of 285 feet is 73,700 tons averaging 44c gold, 2.33 ounces silver, 4.24 per cent lead and 11.30 per cent zinc. In addition the management believes chances are excellent for locating other deposits, and plans a program of exploration and development once the mine is dewatered. The shaft has been deepened to 400 feet and two levels established.

MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you please give me your opinion and advice on Massey-Harris common. I bought 100 shares at about 3 times its present price. Would you advise me to hold some?

—M. E. D., Toronto, Ont.

Despite the fact that the war will probably cause increased production of agricultural equipment and Massey-Harris is likely to obtain orders for certain types of military equipment, profits will be restricted by heavy

taxation, for the poor earnings in recent years will make the excess profits tax on any rise in earnings a back-breaking burden. The earnings outlook over the next year or so is thus clouded, even though demand for tractors and agricultural equipment for South America, South Africa, Australia and Canada itself may shortly strengthen.

Earnings for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939, will probably be close to the 60 cents per share shown in 1937 and the 62 cents in 1938, before allowing for foreign exchange fluctuations, but these fluctuations may greatly alter final results. I think that, with any earnings betterment subject to severe taxation, the common stock lacks appeal. You might be wise to sell your holdings in favor of something less vulnerable and more adaptable to the variable economy that we are more than likely to experience over the next several years.

NORTH AM. MOLYBDENUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is your opinion of North American Molybdenum Corporation, Griffith Township, Renfrew County? Should I hold or dispose of shares? They were bought at \$1.25 and are now around 98 cents.

—M. H. G., Sherbrooke, Que.

The possibilities for North American Molybdenum Co., appear interesting. The property was in production during the last war with most of the recovery then secured by cobbing high-grade showings. A geophysical survey indicated an entirely new and heavily mineralized area about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, east of and parallel to the open cut from which production was previously obtained. The open cut has been dewatered and will be sampled.

Additional equipment has been purchased to speed up development.

Costs are likely to be low, as quarrying methods will be used. The company's capitalization is low and the directorate capable, and in your place I would be inclined to hold my shares until further work has been done. A molybdenite operation to be profitable must be able to supply a regular tonnage of a high grade of concentrate over fairly long periods.

MOORE CORPORATION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some Moore Corporation common stock, recently acquired, and their latest dividend amounted to 40 cents a share which makes, I think, \$2.20 paid this year. How does this compare with payments made in other years? Do operations warrant such a high payment? What was the arrangement on which the company was amalgamated with F. N. Burt and what has been the effect?

—A. P. S., Montreal, Que.

As you say the recent 40-cents-per-share payment made by Moore Corporation on its common stock brought dividends to \$2.20 per share in the current year. This year's disbursement is the highest in the company's history: in 1938 and 1937, \$2 and \$1.60, respectively, per share were paid; in 1936, \$1.25; and in 1935 and 1934, 50 cents per share in each year.

Operations of the company have improved considerably. Business activity in the United States and Canada increased sharply in the second half of the current year; in the first half, business and profits were well ahead of the corresponding period one year ago. So it is expected that full-year operations will result in earnings considerably above the \$2.69 earned on the common in 1938 and the \$3.32 shown in 1937.

The amalgamation of Moore Corporation and F. N. Burt Company, Ltd., in 1938 was effected through the exchange of shares: holders of Burt preferred received Moore "A" preferred on a share-for-share basis, while common shareholders in Burt Company received 3 shares of Moore Corporation for each four shares of Burt

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held. The amalgamation was beneficial to both companies in that it provided further diversification of products under one management.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S FORESTS

ALMOST 80 per cent of the land area of New Brunswick is forested, according to a recent report by the Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. The

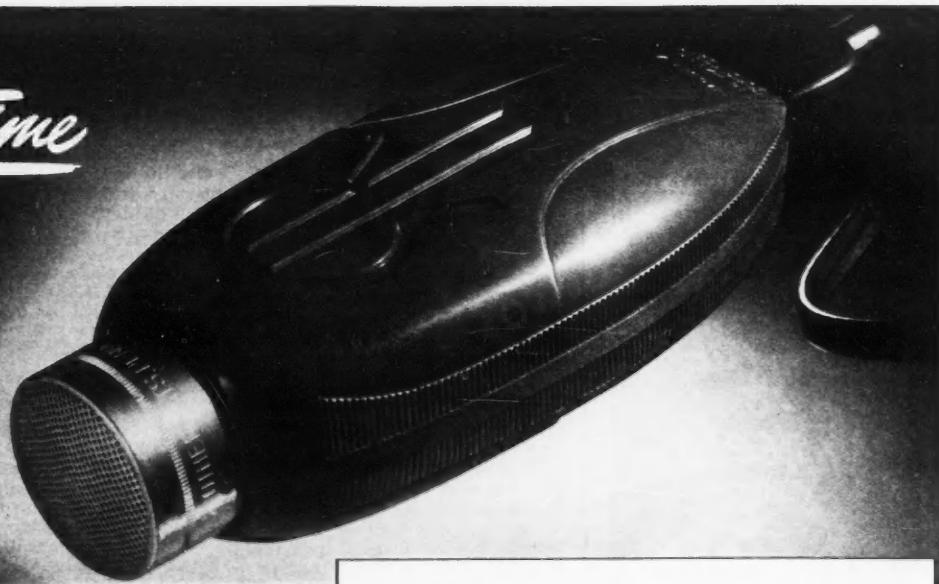
productive forests, containing merchantable timber and young growth of prospective value, are estimated at 21,773 square miles, and only 189 square miles are classed as non-productive forests. Of the productive forests, 10,682 square miles are Crown lands, and 11,091 granted or private lands. The total estimate of merchantable timber amounts to 11,089,000,000 cubic feet, about two-thirds of which are softwoods, mainly spruce, balsam, cedar and pine, and one-third hardwoods, mostly birch and maple.

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Mechanically, Roto-Shaver is a master-

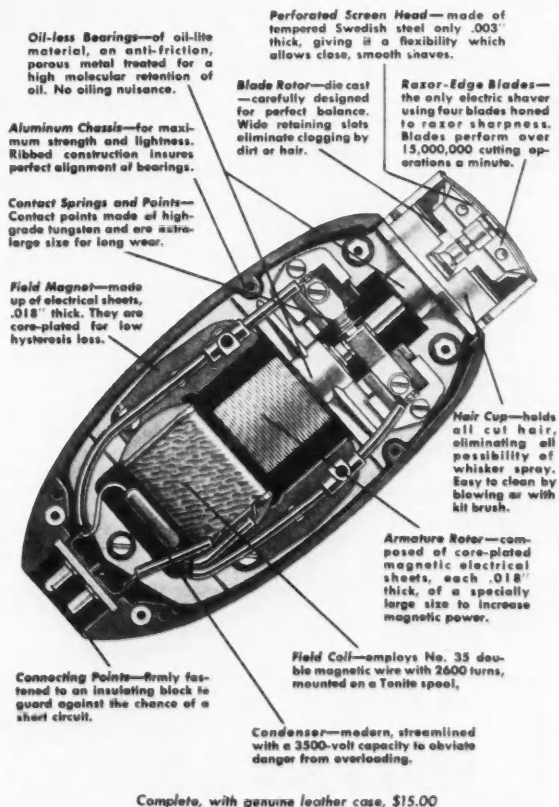
piece. It has no complicated gears or linkage to vibrate and wear out. It uses a pure rotating mechanism—direct coupled for full power. Just as today's high-speed rotating turbines put old-fashioned reciprocating engines to shame for efficiency and long wear—so Roto-Shaver's rotating mechanism excels.

Compare Roto-Shaver with any electric shaver. First, listen to the two run together. Note the smooth, powerful tone of the new Roto-Shaver—no harsh clatter of mechanism here. Second, look at the cutting blades. Roto-Shaver is the only electric shaver made with four razor-sharp blades. Third, try each on a part of your beard. Note that your beard is shaved—not clipped—with Roto-Shaver.

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Field Magnet—made up of electrical sheets, .018" thick. They are core-plated for low hysteresis loss.

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Concerning Insurance

Protection of Human Life Values

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is coming to be recognized that the economic value of an individual human life is one of the most fundamental of human values, because upon it depend so many other values. In large measure upon the earning capacity of the individual depend not only the sustenance of life itself but also the health and happiness of himself and his family.

Death, disability and old age destroy or impair earning power, and accordingly represent hazards which threaten human life values. Life insurance is a sound and tested economic instrument which may be utilized to guard against the financial consequences of these contingencies and thus preserve many of the human values dependent upon earning capacity.

OCCASIONALLY the statement is made that if a man took out all the life insurance a capable agent could logically prove was needed in his case, he would have little or nothing left of his income for any other purpose. As a matter of fact, however, few persons are ever over-insured, although there have been cases where an individual, due either to his desire to have what he believed to be the required amount of protection, or because of the over-zealousness of an agent, has found himself carrying such a burden of premium payments that he has cracked under the strain.

Thus the wise insurance salesman today is the one who considers not only how much insurance his prospect needs but also how much he can afford to pay for and keep in force. In this connection, he can assist his customer in preparing a good budget plan, which is coming more and more to be recognized as an absolute necessity for the average man if he is to keep his expenditures within his income.

As has been often pointed out, one of the tragedies of insurance is that those people who require it most often can afford it least. It is of little use to emphasize their need of additional protection by pointing out that only ten per cent of all life values in the country are covered by life insurance, because with most of these people it is beyond their means to protect more than a mere fraction of such value by insurance.

Decreases With Age

For instance, at age 25 the approximate life value of a healthy salary or wage earner is \$19,387 per \$1,000 of earnings; at age 30 the figure is \$18,441; at age 35, \$17,349; at age 40, \$16,103; at age 45, \$14,706; and at age 50, \$13,172. With advance in age, the life value falls because there are fewer years left to the individual in which to earn an income; while, on the other hand, with increase in age, up to a certain point, the income would also usually increase.

In the case of a person, aged 40, earning \$2,000 a year, his life value would be \$32,206. Life insurance for that amount on the whole life low rate non-participating plan would cost at least \$747 per annum, or over 37 per cent of his entire earnings, a sum altogether out of the question.

What then is a reasonable percentage of a person's income to devote to the purchase of life insurance? No hard and fast rule can be laid down, because of the difference in the cost of living in the case of one person as compared with such cost in the case of another, and because of the difference in their financial responsibilities; one may have only himself to provide for, while another may have one or more people dependent upon him, so that the margin over actual living costs varies widely.

Salary and wage earners in the lower income brackets have but a scanty margin of income over actual living costs, as compared with their fellow workers occupying a position even but a notch or two higher in the income scale. On the average, if a person with family responsibilities, earning from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year applies 5 per cent of his income to life insurance, he will be doing well.

If a person is earning \$1,800 per annum, 5½ per cent would be a reasonable proportion of his income to use for life insurance; if earning \$2,000, 6 per cent; if \$2,500, 6½ per cent; if \$3,000, 7 per cent, or \$210; if \$3,500, 8½ per cent, or \$297.50; if \$4,000, 9 per cent, or \$360; if \$4,500, 9½ per cent, or \$427.50; if \$5,000 or over, up to \$10,000, 10 per cent. Over \$10,000, the percentage would begin to drop again, although the amount which might reasonably be devoted to the purchase of life insurance would continue to show a steady increase.

While the time is never likely to arrive when every person will be insured for one hundred per cent of his life value, there is nevertheless no



E. F. ALDRIDGE, manager and chief engineer at Toronto of the Boiler Department of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, which recently had its Dominion license extended to write steam boiler and machinery insurance in Canada. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Association of Professional Engineers, and has had a wide engineering experience in thirteen different countries.

lack of room for the further development of the life insurance business, because at present most people are not utilizing even a reasonable proportion of their earnings for insurance purposes.

A better and more scientific type of salesmanship is now required in life insurance. It used to be believed that the problems which faced the agency department of a life company were not susceptible to scientific analysis. While the actuary and medical director had studied and determined on a scientific basis the rules for acceptance and rejection of applicants for life insurance, no such consideration was given to the selection of representatives to sell insurance, partly because agency managers believed there were no known scientific principles to guide them, and partly because they felt they must accept and give a try-out to practically everybody who was willing to act as an insurance agent.

Better Selection of Agents

In recent years there has been a marked change in this respect in the case of most companies, which now reject many applicants for agency appointments because they show certain danger signals for the future. In fact, in some companies a contract is made with only about one out of every fifteen persons who are interviewed by the agency manager. While some of the applicants withdraw on their own account, when they learn the terms of the agency contract, and that no advances are to be forthcoming under it, most of them are turned down because they do not come up to a certain required standard.

Much water has flown under the bridge and substantial improvement has taken place since the time when it was generally believed that after a man had failed at about everything else he turned to life insurance selling, secure in the knowledge that any insurance company would be only too glad to appoint him as an agent.

Although the insurance business has not yet progressed very far beyond the elementary stages of scientific selection of agency material, there is no doubt that the great majority of companies are now thoroughly alive to the necessity of devoting more time and effort to the selection and training of their representatives in the field, in order to achieve better results at decreased cost.

From the executive head of the agency force at the home office down to the newest agent with a rate book, increased importance now attaches to the position which each man holds as part of the essential production machinery of the business.

Life Insurance Sales Up

WAR conditions continue to accelerate the sale of life insurance. This fact is evidenced by the figures released by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association for the 18 companies representing 84½ of the life insurance in force in Canada and Newfoundland.

For the month of October, new ordinary life insurance sales amounted to \$34,677,000, an increase of 7.12% over the corresponding month of last year. Figures compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau do

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Bankers Confident of Canada's Capacity to Meet War Needs

Huntly Drummond, President, Sees Canada United, Strong in Emergency — Envisages Expansion in Many Lines of Business — Urges "Keeping Costs Down" to Mitigate Deflation Process Later

General Managers Say Bank Prepared for War Requirements — Financial Report Shows Record Figures for Assets and Deposits — Loans Increased \$30,000,000 in Year

While emphasizing the gravity of the present world situation in its bearing on Canada, Huntly R. Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal, at the 122nd annual meeting of shareholders voiced his belief in the essential unity of the Canadian people and confidence in their ability to weather the storms that might lie ahead.

"We stand a united country in our war effort," declared Mr. Drummond. "It remains for us to bring the full strength of a united Canada to the work of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion while at the same time keeping our affairs so in hand that we may enter the readjustments of post-war conditions as free of inflation as possible, with debts at the minimum possible and with morale unimpaired."

"I am confident that just as we have entered as a unified Canada into the fiery ordeal of war, so we shall emerge, a nation one at heart but more mature in thought and aspiration, ready to go forward as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the great destiny which undoubtedly awaits this country."

Speaking at the meeting also was Jackson Dodds, who presented on behalf of himself and his fellow general manager, G. W. Spence, a financial statement which revealed new high figures in the history of the institution.

Assets Over Billion Mark

With assets at more than a billion dollars, the balance sheet showed substantial increases in all of the more important headings compared with a year ago. Not only were the assets at a record figure, but deposits at \$914,000,000 were at the highest level in the history of the institution.

The general managers also reported an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in current loans and discounts, which now stand at \$220,000,000. In a ten-year comparison it was pointed out, however, that this was much below the figures ruling at the close of the twenties—a situation due to the lack of day of demand for commercial credit, which had resulted in recent years in a very great increase in the bank's holdings of government bonds and other gilt-edge securities.

At the close of his comments on the financial position of the bank, the president made reference to popular misapprehension regarding long bank hours. "Sometimes," he observed, "we hear criticism of banking profits, no doubt due to the size of our institutions, but you can see from the statement presented to you that on average total assets through our fiscal year of \$907,000,000, the earnings of the Bank were only \$3,462,000. In other words, on each \$100 of assets the earnings were but 38 cents."

Business Conditions

Turning to the business conditions of the country, Mr. Drummond observed that a fact of outstanding importance at this juncture was that Canada was entering the war with one of the best all-round crops in her history. "This," he said, "applies to practically every part of the Dominion, but more particularly to the Prairie Provinces, where, in contrast to recent years, the wheat crop is unusually large and of unusually high quality. Thus, Canada has very large supplies of the food products which the Allied and neutral nations will need and the buying power of the agricultural community from their sale will help the general business of the country."

"In addition to this, with the impact of war conditions, we have many industries which will benefit directly from orders for war supplies, and we have the prospectively important development of Canada as the aviation training centre of the British Empire."

"It will thus be seen that on the material side Canada may expect to be better qualified than most countries to meet the inevitable consequences of war, and an added consideration in this respect is the foresight and sagacity of England in providing for the continued supply of many commodities at normal prices."

"If Canada's role in the war is to be largely as a source of supply to Great Britain, then we should see to it that there shall be no excessive profits. Our aim should be a fair price for wheat and other farm products and a fair price for manufactures in which the Government will have the full support of business and labor, to prevent a vicious spiral such as that in which the cost of living and wage rates endlessly pursued each other in the last war."

"By keeping costs down as much as is possible, we will keep domestic trade moving and, after the war, this policy will mitigate the painful process of deflating prices and wages which is the inevitable sequence of an undue rise."

Government Control

Mr. Drummond referred to the governmental measures for the stabilization of supply and prices for "the more efficient prosecution of the war." While he recognized their necessity and pointed out that

business institutions, including his bank, were co-operating to the fullest extent with the government, he made it clear to his hearers that these regulations were a restricting influence on business. As soon as the conditions which made them necessary no longer existed, they should, he said, be abolished.

In the matter of taxation and public finance, the president urged adherence, as far as was practicable, to a "pay-as-you-go" policy. "But it is in reducing expenditure in non-essentials," Mr. Drummond declared, "that our Government can give lead to Canadians. Sectional needs should no longer be given first place, nor should our railway problem, with its cost to the country of a hundred million dollars per annum, be left unsolved."

In his concluding remarks, the president said that a period of fierce trial such as that upon which the country had now entered must prove either a time of disintegration or of the strengthening of the moral fibre of a nation.

"In the last war," he observed, "Canada may be said to have found itself and to have reached maturity as a nation. Since then we have experienced many vicissitudes, in the midst of which we have at times leaned towards sectional interests, forgetting the national good. The tide in this direction has now turned and we face the world a more united nation than ever."

Two events, he said, had served to emphasize this fact—the visit of Their Majesties who had received such loyal welcome from English and French alike, and the result of the election in the Province of Quebec last October.

General Managers' Address

Mr. Dodds, in his address, discussed at length the question of loans and investments. "It is frequently claimed," he observed, "that the banks are reluctant to risk their money in loans to business, preferring the supposedly easier course of holding securities; and the fact that the total securities held by the chartered banks substantially exceed their loans is cited as simple proof that this is so."

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he declared. "Our deposit liabilities do indeed require us to hold a large proportion of high grade securities as a supplementary reserve against them. But beyond such requirements we would prefer in all circumstances to use our lendable funds in sound advances to foster industry, trade and commerce."

"Unfortunately our readiness to lend to creditworthy borrowers does not affect their disposition to apply for loans, for the demand for commercial loans depends upon the state of trade and the prospects of profitable use of borrowed money. The fact that the condition of the markets for many of Canada's principal products has in recent years prevented anything like a full recovery of business activity or of commodity prices has therefore limited the inducement to borrow, and has confronted us with the problem of finding other use for our funds. The possibility of seeking a way out of this situation by relaxing our standard of safety in lending money is of course precluded by our obligations to our depositors."

Industry and Commerce

In a short review of industry and business, he referred to the large wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces and to the quickening of the pace of economic activity there, also to the fact that gross railway revenues to the end of October were some \$19,000,000 higher than in 1938. He gave figures showing that in most base metals, as well as in gold, production had been larger this year than last, and described conditions making for a brighter immediate outlook for the pulp and paper industry. Summing up, he said the physical volume of business was consistently higher throughout the elapsed months of 1939 than in the comparable period of 1938, while during both August and September of 1939 the index was higher than in any parallel months in recent years.

In conclusion, Mr. Dodds struck a note of confidence, saying that Canada had progressed far along her destined way since the outbreak of war in 1914. "In supplies of wheat, minerals and manufactured goods," he declared, "her contribution toward the combined effort on the side of right in this war will far exceed what she was able to offer in the last, and there is abundant evidence in every province of the Dominion that Canada's contribution in men will be ample and of the type that in the last war brought ever-lasting glory to this country."

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD mining in the province of Ontario reached a new mile post during recent weeks, with production of the precious metal having exceeded a rate of \$10,000,000 a month for the first time in history. Needless to say this stream of gold is going a long way toward stabilizing the trade and the finance of the entire nation.

Gold mining in the province of Quebec is also reaching new high records. Production during recent weeks in Quebec has reached a rate of not very far under \$3,000,000 every thirty days.

The Sudbury mining area of Northern Ontario, made up of International Nickel and Falconbridge Nickel mines, is now producing at a rate of close to \$120,000,000 a year. The magnitude of this one mining camp may better be understood when it is pointed out that the production of nickel, copper, platinum and gold from the Sudbury camp has approximately twice as much value as the entire metal output of the whole province of British Columbia.

International Nickel Company of Canada is realizing an operating profit of over \$5,000,000 per month at present. The company is paying approximately \$1,000,000 in taxes every thirty days. After all taxes, allowance for depreciation and depletion, as well as retirement system reserve, the company is now realizing net profits of approximately \$3,000,000 per month.

The gold hoard now accumulated in the United States and Canada has reached a combined total of well over \$18,000,000,000. This is out of an estimated world total of \$27,000,000,000.

Since January the United States Treasury gold stocks have increased over \$2,800,000,000 and appear likely to exceed \$3,000,000,000 in the full twelve months. The U.S. Treasury began 1939 with \$14,511,000,000 in gold and promises to end the year with

over \$17,500,000,000. Gold going into the treasury has averaged approximately \$200,000,000 monthly in the closing quarter of the year, with the announcement recently having been made that Treasury gold jumped \$60,000,000 in a single day on Nov. 24th.

God's Lake Gold Mines has disclosed a length of 195 feet of ore in No. 2-9 orebody. The deposit is between five and six feet in width and carries \$15 in gold per ton.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines of the Porcupine district will show a production of approximately \$15,000,000 for the current year, thereby maintaining the average for the past few years. When the year 1939 draws to a close the mine will have a total production of approximately \$286,000,000 to its credit. This points toward the likelihood of the aggregate record reaching \$300,000,000 within approximately one year from now. Dividends paid to the end of this year will approximate \$99,000,000, having averaged \$5,400,000 annually during recent years.

Senator Rouyn Mines is reported to be disclosing average values of \$10 to \$15 per ton in the drifting operations at the 375 and 500 ft. levels. Average widths have not yet been ascertained but appear to range from six to nearly 20 ft. in places.

Uchi Gold Mines produced \$112,200 during October, recovering \$7.21 per ton. The mill handled 15,500 tons or an average of 500 tons per day. November commenced with a sharp increase in the grade of ore, with a big increase in November production indicated.

Steep Rock Iron Mines has optioned a harbor site from the city of Port Arthur, some 130 miles from the property. This is preliminary to erection of dock facilities at such time as the orebodies may be developed to the stage where production can commence.

Inflationary Nazi Financing

(Continued from Page 15)

business, and had therefore to buy the certificates in the market. This was, of course, against the intentions of the authorities who wanted to keep the certificates away from the banks and other financial institutions.

So the Treasury announced that the mere holding for six months of certificates I was not sufficient if they had at any time during the six months been pledged for bank credit. Immediately the price slumped from nearly 105 to below par, dragging that of Certificates II from 99 to 93. To support it by the weight of authority, since active support by deeds was not possible, it was then declared that certificates I can be bought from the Reich at par as from July 1, 1939.

This date will one day be recognized as the beginning of the second German inflation. The tax certificates which had never had much to do with "taxes" were finally separated from them by this measure. They were even separated from Reich payments, too, and since they can be used for any business payment, they constitute clearly the nucleus of the new inflation.

The New Finance Plan includes a provision that the Minister of Finance can by decree declare to which extent they must be used for payments, so that the 40 per cent. is only a beginning. Furthermore, it looks as if the declaration that certificates I can be bought was only a preliminary to the declaration that they must be bought. For there was already in June unmistakable evidence of the fact that, as nobody who would then acquire certificates I could hold them long enough to obtain the tax privilege for the current year, repudiation set in; armament manufacturers who had to take the certificates from the Reich could not always dispose of them because those who came after them in the chain refused to take them whenever this was possible.

It is the recurrence of the old experience that an inflation nears its end when people refuse to accept what is still called legal tender, although according to the letter of the law they are compelled to accept it under pain of severe punishment. Naturally repudiation would commence at an earlier stage in Germany where the memory of the 1923 inflation is still vivid. But so far the tax certificates are confined to business people, and if repudiation of other legal tender should spread to the masses, the Nazis would know how to deal with a problem like this as long as it would remain an isolated problem; but the ultimate outcome could not be doubtful.

Decline in Investment

Before the outbreak of war it was assumed in Germany that eight billion marks of certificates would be issued this year. This would correspond, apart from minor modifications, to a total spending of 20 billion marks. As the whole Reich budget is about the same amount, all expenditure other than for armaments would have to be borrowed. In addition

there are still several billion marks of special bills and delivery notes floating about which could not be funded till the beginning of war.

Grave, but still manageable, though the problem is which these figures represent, they indicate another problem apart from themselves which has proved unmanageable. The amounts which the Reich borrows, and for which it buys services and supplies in competition with business, have for several years past absorbed so much of the nation's savings that the other part of the savings which has been left for investment in business, has



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from 1933 on, been smaller than the amounts written off annually for wear and tear. This means that, as the Reich has "invested" the borrowed moneys in armaments, *Autobahnen*, and the like, the aggregate industrial capacity of Germany has decreased in spite of the new Buna, synthetic textiles and oils, and iron industries which have been set up.

Furthermore, the more laborers were employed in the armament industries on the one hand, the fewer laborers were available for the consumption goods industries on the other hand. Thus the total wages paid to armament laborers rose continuously, whereas the total output of consumption goods decreased. This naturally makes prices tend to rise. However, they could not rise on account of the strict control.

But what should one do with the excess of purchasing power in the hands of laborers over available goods? How should one fill the ever widening gap between rising purchasing power and declining production of consumption goods? These are, of course, not problems to embarrass a Nazi government. So, in summer of this year they simply decreed an all-round cut of wages.

It is true that, before they took this step, they had increased taxes which affected the "private" entrepreneurs more than the wage-earners. But after a short time these taxes were reduced again. One must, however, not think that this reduction was due to a widespread resistance on the part

of the entrepreneurs. This resistance was certainly there, but its recognition by the Nazis had nothing whatever to do with the recognition of the rights of private enterprise. The Nazis saw that the new tax burden was unbearable, and that it would destroy the hen which lays the golden eggs; the hen which belongs to the State, and nobody else. And the State is the Nazi Party.

A Vicious Circle

The wage-cut set free a new body of laborers from the consumption goods industries who found employment in the armament industries. This vicious circle is indeed inescapable, because one cannot cut wages so long as one can issue certificates. It is wrong to say that the war saved the Nazis from facing the dilemma. It is right to say that they have the war in order to save themselves from facing the dilemma.

Now they have reached their dreamland in which finance is the memory of a democratic abomination. Now they can conduct business by commandeering men and resources without consideration of credit limitations. They did not believe that no economy can exist without giving proper care to the relation between consumption and saving. They wanted to prove that theirs can. The war is the beginning of the proof. Its end will be that the German people will look upon the impoverishment of the 1923 inflation as a lost paradise.

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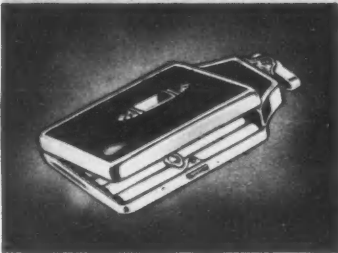
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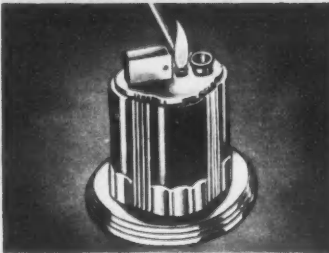
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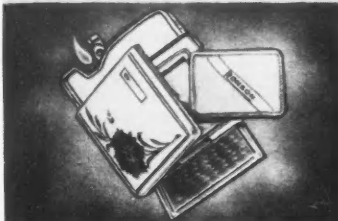
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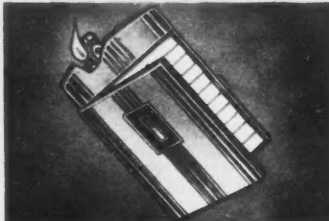
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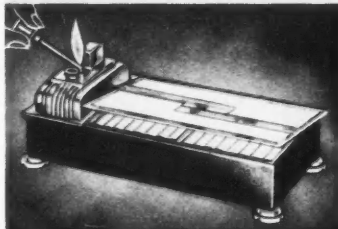
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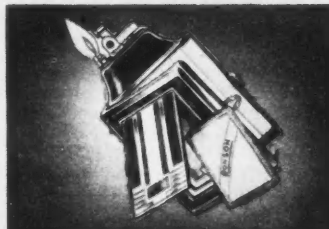
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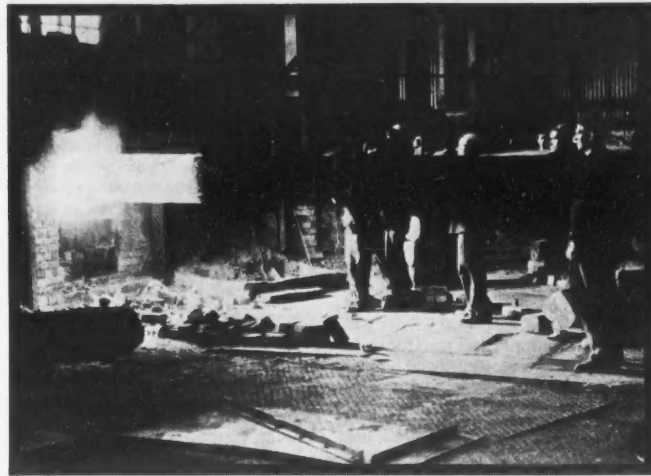
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Oil and Oil Men in Western Canada

BY T. E. KEYES

AS THIS is written, the Royalite Oil Company has just completed the drilling of two wells in the Turner Valley field; namely Northwest Hudson's Bay No. 2, and Royalite No. 43. These wells are now being prepared for a production test. No. 43 is located in the north end of the field in L.S.D. 2, S. 22, T. 20, R. 3 W. 5, just west of the Model wells and about 1½ miles southeast of the Home-Millarville No. 2 well. It is a very interesting test, in that it indicates the structure or beds dip very steeply to the west in that area, and also indicates that the producing area here is apparently very narrow.

The depth of this well is about 8800 feet, which places it (in regard to the limestone contact) at about 4000 feet below sea level. The oil water horizon, in the south end of the field, was encountered at Royal Canadian No. 3 at approximately 4100 feet below sea level.

According to Dr. T. A. Link, senior geologist in Western Canada for the Imperial and Royalite companies, the oil-water line is likely to be encountered in the north end of the field at about the same level as in the south end. In view of this possibility, the Royalite No. 43 well stopped drilling between the upper and lower porous lime horizons, as it was feared water would be encountered if the well were deepened to test the lower producing zone. Dr. Link says his companies will not drill on any land in the area of No. 43, where it is located west of this well. The Royalite No. 47 well, located south and west of No. 43, has already erected a derrick, but this is now being dismantled.

According to the evidence of Dr. Link before the McGillivray Royal Commission last winter, the fact that Royal Canadian No. 3 encountered the oil-water line at 4100 feet, will mean that about 1500 acres will be cut off the area estimated by Dr. B. B. Boatright and other experts to be oil productive. The estimated production from 1500 acres at 1700 barrels per acre is 2,250,000 barrels.

The Home-Millarville No. 2 well, the largest producer in the field, contacted the limestone at around 3950 feet below sea level. If the opinion expressed by Dr. Link and also by Dr. Hume before a meeting of the C.I.M.M. in Calgary last August, that the water zone would likely be found at about the same level in the north as in the south end of the field, proves correct, it would mean that the oil-water line were only about 150 feet below the Home Millarville No. 2 well. It would also mean that the oil productive area of the north end of the field was very small.

However, I am told that some geologists consider that the north end of this field extends much further north than Dr. Hume considered it did. Only further drilling will definitely prove the productive acreage in this north area.

Paying for the War

(Continued from Page 15)

These suggestions from an economist who carries considerable weight in business circles, and whose ideas must be given due weight by the government, come at a time when the Treasury is preparing the ground for a series of loans to sustain expenditure at present running in the neighborhood of £2,500 million per annum. The £400 million which Mr. Keynes gives as a very rough estimate of the yield derivable from his scheme may not seem very generous by comparison with this huge sum, but it would be a very big help to the Treasury.

Savers, large and small, are being asked to make their maximum contribution towards the loans when they are issued. The upper strata of the income classes will probably respond by curtailing their expenditure, and saving as much as possible. If the less fortunate members of society have to make their contribution, too, then a measure which compels them to save, rather than one which merely deprives them of purchasing-power, seems the most just and equitable.

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ten, the indications are that it will be a good well.

like there are oil and gas showings all over Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Reports from outside fields say that both Cord Spring Coulee and Border Petroleum wells, near Taber, are still testing, and are having some trouble with water. Whether this water is coming from above the producing area is not definitely known.

Last week a couple of our wildcat wells (unofficially, at least) were considered failures, and oilmen and Calgarians generally, including myself, were pretty blue over the result.

However, I met B. L. Thorne, president of the C.I.M.M. and also an official of the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources at Calgary, and he cheered me up. Mr. Thorne is a mining engineer, and spent several years in the mining business in Ontario from around 1895 to 1903. He tells me that there were gold, silver, copper and iron showings all over Ontario, just

Mr. Thorne still has the maps of several of these old mining areas, and any time a wildcat oil man feels blue and wants to be cheered up, I suggest he drop in and have a talk with this pioneer mining man, who has changed to oil and who is now in charge of the C.P.R. oil lands. He is confident that large oil fields will be discovered in Western Canada the same as large mines were discovered in Ontario.

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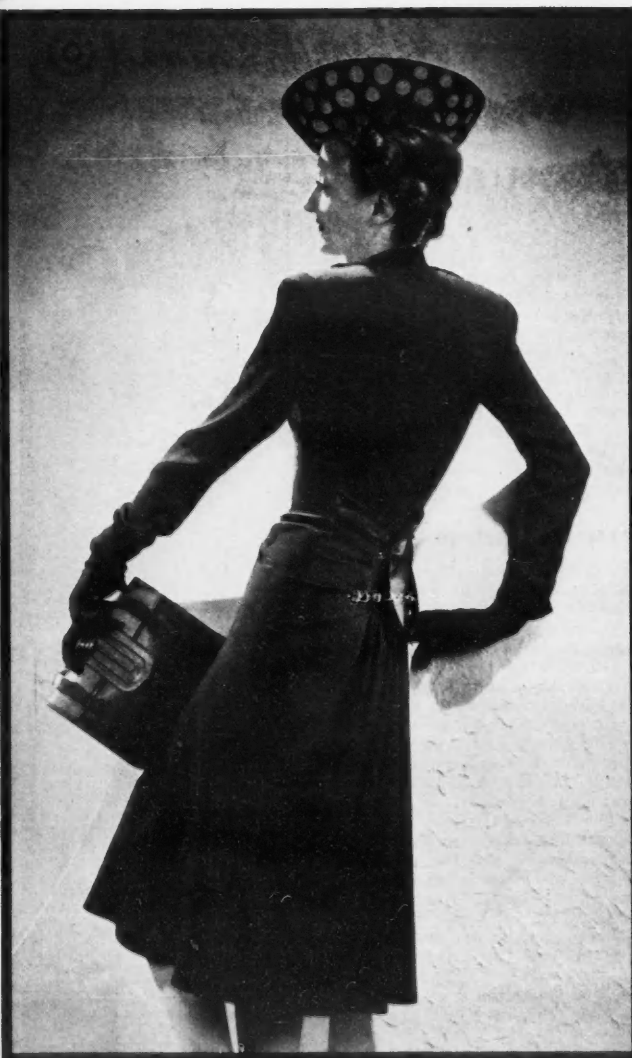
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IMMEDIATELY RIGHT, Black wool and Persian lamb are combined in a coat made on reefer lines. Robert Piguet. BELOW, LEFT, There's more than a suggestion of the Eighties in this black velvet jacket worn over a black pleated wool skirt. Balenciaga. CENTRE, Notice how suavely fullness is concentrated at the back of this smartly simple afternoon frock. Francevramant. RIGHT, Whorls of black soutache braid and rows of tassels march up the arms of a black crepe afternoon frock. Robert Piguet.

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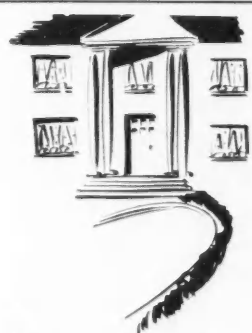
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THE FRONT PAGE

Unique in journalism is SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Front Page", where the events of the week are commented upon with gravity or gayety as the case may be. The Editors reserve the right to choose which attitude.

THE PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY NIGHT, the Canadian Illustrated Weekly

MUSICAL EVENTS

Napoleonic Mr. Barbirolli

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS at least a decade since the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, now 98 years old, visited Canada, with Henry K. Hadley conducting; and as long since Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Society, with which it is now united, came to us. In the interval however radio communication has given the twin organization as a weekly visitant to at least ten million listeners. It was not then as strangers that John Barbirolli and his men came to Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto last week; but, as Deems Taylor recently admitted, an orchestral concert is more interesting in a concert hall than in a livingroom, because the listener has something to watch. To the musically minded there is no more stimulating spectacle than a great orchestra working in perfect accord with a conductor. Everyone present at the Philharmonic concerts in Canada will enjoy its broadcasts more because they will have the picture of it in their minds.

December 2, date of the concert at Massey Hall, was the conductor's 40th birthday and the occasion was suitably remembered. What a world of experience Barbirolli has crowded into four decades! Though of Italian-French descent his career has been exclusively confined to Britain and America, and he is almost more English than the English. He has been a public figure for 29 years, ever since he made a sensation as a boy 'cellist in Queen's Hall in 1911, having earlier been a boy violinist. He was chamber musician at 20, and at 28 an operatic conductor in Covent Garden, sharing the desk with such veterans as Bruno Walther and Tullio Serafin. A few years later he built up a reputation as a symphonic conductor with the Scottish National Orchestra, and at 36 became successor to Toscanini in New York.

British orchestral musicians playing under him long since recognized a suggestion of the early Buonaparte in his physical appearance as well as in his vitality, initiative and capacity for work. It is said that he edits his scores with complete bowing directions, and insists on their observance. When with taut but graceful address he strides to the podium he is Napoleonic, and though he is sparing in their use, his gestures are those of command. The intensity of his temperament was at once revealed in "God Save the King," rendered like a battle hymn with a great roll of kettle-drums on the line "Send him Victorious." Those who prefer the anthem—rendered as a dirge were disconcerted, but it was a profound expression of the emotions of a Londoner conducting on British soil for the first time since the war began.

Mr. Barbirolli gave the same program in all Canadian cities. With a virtuosic orchestra, flawless in all sections, his intense vitality, refinement, imaginative power, and natural fire had full scope. The tonal beauty and color he evoked from his men made Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" thrilling; and then he passed on to the most joyous and buoyant of all Beethoven's works, the Seventh Symphony. The opening passages were taken more slowly than is customary, but this was obviously for purposes of contrast, which came with the section marked Vivace. The vigorous peasant quality of the third movement was marvellous in rhythmic verve and even more infectious in abandon was the Finale, which contains all the basic material for a full length musical comedy.

In contrast to the liveliness of earlier numbers was a Delius' pastel redolent of summer night, "The Walk to the Paradise Garden." Delius is only tolerable when extremely well played, and this rendering was dream-like in beauty. Captivating in grace and lightness was the Mendelssohn Scherzo in G minor. The "Enigma" Variations probably the best of all Elgar's orchestral works (much finer than his more ambitious but forgotten symphonies), took on richer and more varied contours than in any rendering I have previously heard. Finally under duress, he played the Theme and Fugue from "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," latest work of Jaromir Weinberger, composer of "Schwanda"; and in the same vein as the volatile Polka and Fugue from that work. It made a joyous wind-up to a happy, inspiring evening.

Chromatic Barrage

It is seldom that one encounters such a mixture of the vices and virtues of vocal art as was to be found in the recital of the coloratura soprano, Lina Pagliughi, at Eaton Auditorium recently. She is an Italian of American birth, and in many respects amazingly accomplished; but one has seldom heard a singer use worse judgment in handling her voice. Her program was a veritable barrage of most of the famous coloratura "stunt" arias; and her ability to render all the old fashioned tricks, the shakes, roulades and trills, was demonstrated until her voice and the ears of her listeners were tired out. In former days when arias like "Ah fors e lui" and Lucia's "Mad Scene" were at the height of popularity prima donnas travelled with a concert company to insure variety, and were content to sing two florid arias. Madame Pagliughi was out to give the public "the whole works."

The "Mad Scene" illustrated both

her merits and defects. The slow pathetic introduction was beautifully sung with perfect use of mezza voce and appealing tenderness; but at the point where Lucy Ashton's madness drives her to indulge in chromatic variations she became explosive and strident. In all her arias her middle voice was pure and lovely, but when she put her voice into second gear and started to climb, she sang with piercing and irritating resonance. Heaven help any defenceless microphone that might chance to cross her path. In the intervals when the barrage was temporarily suspended she sang such gentle numbers as Giordano's "Caro mio ben" and a lyric by Donaudy with simplicity and charm.

Under the circumstances the musical honors of the evening went to the famous flautist John Amadeo, heard here in the post with Florence Austral and other noted singers. He carried a battery of four flutes ranging from treble to bass, and in doing so told an amusing story of Rossini, who, when asked what was worse than the flute, replied "Two flutes." A flute of whatever pitch becomes a vehicle of beauty when played by Amadeo.

East and West

The brilliant Filipino soprano Enya Gonzalez, made her third appearance in Toronto in little more than a year the other night as substitute in the Celebrity Concert Series for the noted English singer, Muriel Dickson. Her last local appearance was with Dr. Hans Kindler at a "Prom" concert in July, and she had never previously sung in Massey Hall. Again she delighted every listener by the fervor, purity and sweetness of her voice and by the piquancy of her exotic personality. She is an artist to her finger tips, with a countenance so mobile that it mirrors the mood of her songs. Her mimetic gifts are such that though the text of most of her lyrics was Greek to her listeners, they had a sure sense of the emotions she sought to convey.

Her offerings were unfamiliar song suites. They included "Rispetti" by Wolf-Ferrari; five poems set to music by the noted Madrid composer Joaquin Turina; and five classical Spanish songs, by a younger Spaniard, Obradors. The individual lyrics were all charming and vivid in a musical sense, and sung with exquisite variety and vivacity. Very captivating also was a group of gay and piquant Filipino folk songs. The tunes are not Oriental, but early Spanish, and one

noted an affinity to the early folk song of French Canada. Of course nobody could sing them quite so well as Enya Gonzalez.

Her operatic accomplishments were demonstrated in beautiful renderings of an aria from "Adriana Lecouvreur" by the veteran Neapolitan composer, Francesco Cilea, and numbers

from "Madame Butterfly" and "Bohème", all sung with lovely emotional utterance. The individuality of the singer was revealed in her French and English group, when by her personal vivacity and grace in rhythmical utterance, she made an absolutely new thing of Hageman's familiar song "At the Well."

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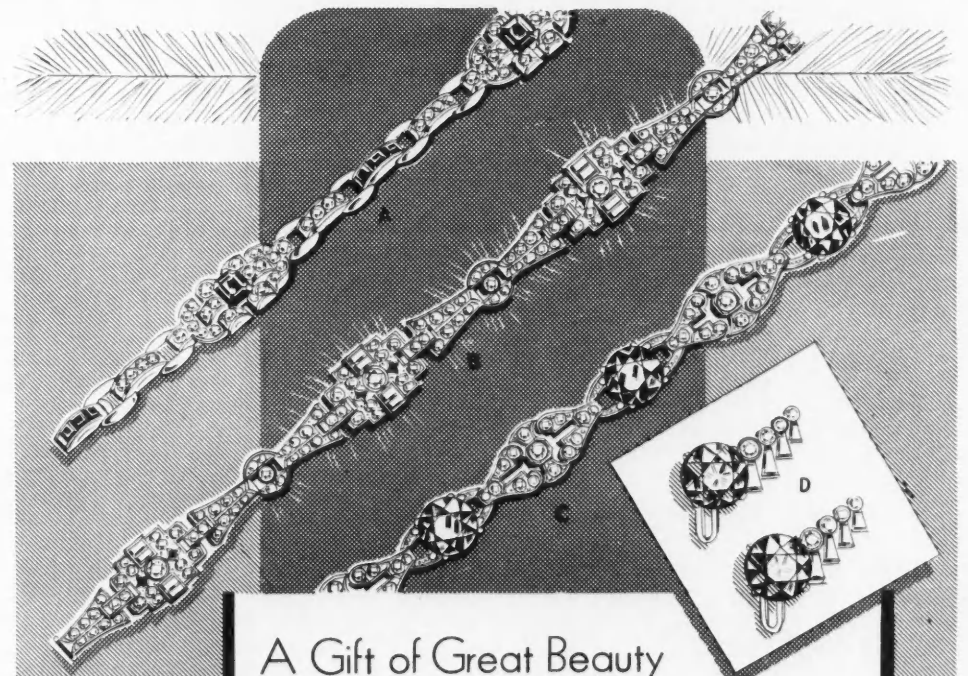
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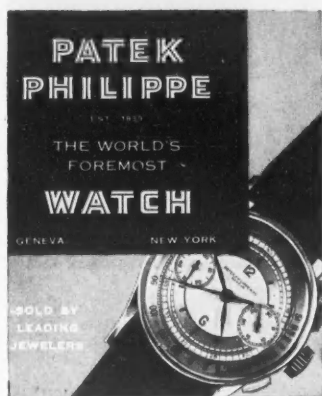
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THE FILM PARADE

Our Precious Hollywood in Wartime

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE big productions keep coming on. "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" is now showing in New York. The premiere of "Gone With the Wind" is scheduled for December 19th. Walt Disney's long-heralded "Pinocchio" will be along in time for the Christmas trade. The super-Western "Destry Rides Again" has opened in New York, and "The Great Victor Herbert" is on the way. You'd hardly know there was a war on.

The fact is, of course, that all these elaborate productions were well on the way long before the trouble started in Poland; so that Hollywood is still, vulgarly speaking, living on its fat. Nevertheless, the great World Premiere of September 3 has had its effect on the industry's plans. With foreign markets cut off and a great deal of available material curtailed, Hollywood is now actually face to face with the problem of war-time entertainment.

The situation is a curious one in certain respects. Before the outbreak of war, Hollywood, stirred out of its traditional amiability, was just beginning to speak its mind freely, without caring what foreign market had its feelings hurt. Now, when foreign markets need no longer to be taken into consideration and international politesse in all its forms has been blown sky-high, the industry is forced to sit back with its fingers crossed. One or two films with international implications got through just under the wire — "Espionage Agent" was one of these. Now, however, neutrality is too precious an issue to be risked in the interest of entertainment or even moral indignation. Warner Brothers have shelved "The Bishop Who Walked With God" and "Underground", both anti-Nazi films, as too provocative for the present situation. Charles Chaplin's "Dictator" film appears to have been postponed indefinitely. With the contemporary world exploding in a nightmare beyond the wildest dreams of the cinematists, the American screen may be forced to confine itself to period drama, musicals, romantic comedy, and the Hardy family.

Swiss Family

We hear R.K.O. is hurrying through a screen-version of "The Swiss Family Robinson", on the theory that a return to the primitive might be soothing to audiences bewildered and distracted by our too-ingenuous civilization. They may be right at that. The good Robinsons, busy and constructive as beavers on their island, and always buoyant, considerate and mentally and morally adjusted under the most trying circumstances, may be just the sort of family it would be a pleasure to meet on the screen these days. Even the Hardys seem nerve-ridden and debilitated by comparison.

The costume drama, it is reported further, is in for a definite revival. And that will probably be a good thing too. There will be spectacle (though perhaps on a more modest scale than we've been accustomed to, till Hollywood gets its bearings), and old-fashioned heroines looking beautiful in the modern way, and intrigue and bloodshed that won't disturb us since they are separated by a good safe margin of centuries from tomorrow's headlines.

On the whole it looks as though Hollywood, alone among the industries, can afford to relax a little in war-time. If it has lost its foreign markets, it has also lost its foreign competition. And it will be free for a long time from the proddings of the realists who want to see the contemporary world faithfully reflected on the screen. Just for the present few of us have sufficient stamina to demand the world as it is for our screen fare. Better a good triple bromide in the form of the Swiss Family Robinson who were able to be comfortable and virtuous without benefit of civilization.

Paddle Pace

For comfortable war-time entertainment I can recommend "Rulers of the Sea". Since it has to do with the inauguration of ocean steam-transportation, all its problems were settled a hundred years ago. And since it follows a tried-and-true formula—the conflict between the skeptics who said it couldn't be done and the pioneers who went ahead and did it—you can follow the plot with the comforting sense that your confidence won't be betrayed at any turn. You know the "Dog-Star" will cross the Atlantic safely in spite of fires, storms, blown gaskets, writs of replevin, and the loving sabotage of Miss Margaret Lockwood. There's even a touch of reassurance in the underlying emphasis that the Atlantic is a mighty hard ocean to get across. If the story itself moves at times at paddle-wheeler pace, that doesn't matter. The leisurely going is restful; and there's always plenty to engage the eye in the careful period documentation, and, especially, in Frank Lloyd's magnificent marine photography.



AN ILLUSTRATION from "Pigeon House Inn", by Sybil Emerson, one of the children's Christmas books mentioned on page 14 of this issue.

Theatre

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE has not been so much energy displayed on the stage of the Royal Alexandra Theatre since "Three Men on a Horse." There has not been so much smut since "The Women." There has not been so much noise since the theatre was built. On the burlesque circuit these three things together make what passes for entertainment, but not very lengthy entertainment, since it has merely to fill in the forty-minute intervals between the displays of female anatomy. In "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" they have to provide all that there is for two hours and a half, if one excepts the few wisecracks that do not fall into the smut category, such as:

"Did you ever hear of Dementia Praecox?"

"No, but it's a hell of a name for a movie actress."

They are not quite enough.

The chief character of Claire Boothe's second play to reach Toronto ("The Women" was the first) is a Georgia Senator's daughter who is brought north by a talent scout to be looked over by a producer with a view to enacting the heroine of a projected movie. The situation is, of course, that which arose in connection with "Gone With the Wind," so the piece has a certain topicality. It had unquestionably a certain success in New York. I have such faith in the powers of achievement of really skilled players under skilled direction, that I am willing to admit that in New York even this piece may have assumed the bare minimum of credibility necessary to make it amusing; in Toronto it does not. What laughter there is produced by the wisecracks; it is possible to laugh at a wisecrack, if you are that sort of person, without regard to the dramatic situation, the character of the speaker or anything else except the verbal quip. There is very little illusion in burlesque either, and people do laugh at burlesque.

Personally I found the Southern voice and accent, at that decibel level and with that degree of energy, a good deal exhausting, and the other players introduced no note of rest. I liked some of their names. The lady who played the Southern gal is Lucia Lull—but she didn't. Her cinematic rival was played by Yukona Cameron. The manager for Mr. Brock Pemberton, the owner, is O. E. Wee.

I am willing to kiss the piece goodbye if necessary, or it can go home to New York unskissed. I'm that neutral about it.

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BROADWAY THEATRE

The Main Stem Is Far From Neutral

THE current season made a late start. Also a cautious one. It seemed to have adopted the tactics of the Western Front—to be feeling its way to the public appetite by the time the Great Fair out on Flushing meadow had ended its run—and its competition. It actually opened some time ago in an English dug-out with a revival of "Journey's End" and memories of another war while yet the new was scarce begun. Our own reactions to the revived war classic were, no doubt, individual. At least we heard of no other reviewer confessing to home-sickness or to nostalgic hurts that went deeper than the play's content. As for the play itself it reappeared a fine piece of theatre, the best that came out of the last war. That war had its human side, even its humor, but in the light of preparations for this, seems now as dated as Crimea. The play, however, came back as fresh as ever. Colin Keith-Johnston was again its *Stanhope* and, if there was another *Raleigh*, he was a very capable one in the person of Jack Merivale, son of Philip and inheritor of much the father's talent and quiet acting methods.

From that bitter sweet reminiscence the season went gaily to an Abbott

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

gave us last season's gem, "My Heart's In The Highlands"; Clare Boothe's "Margin For Error," and a stage rendering of the Clarence Day sketches, "Life With Father" by Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay. A sheaf of plays this that would make glad the heart of any season.

Brilliant Nonsense

The season really began with "Skylark" and Gertrude Lawrence. Perhaps it's enough to say of this trifle, which Canada saw first, that it provides Miss Lawrence with a perfect vehicle for her charms. She has never looked lovelier, never seemed more fascinating, not even in "Susan and God." So, with such an actress and such charm to offer, why worry about the play. And Mr. Raphaelson did not.

"Skylark" was shortly followed by the Moss Hart-George Kaufman comedy hit, "The Man Who Came To Dinner"; Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale co-starring in "Ladies and Gentlemen," by Miss Hayes' husband, Charles McArthur, and Ben Hecht; "Too Many Girls," a Hart-Rodgers musical comedy, another gift of George Abbott to the season's mirth. And now it is "The Time Of Your Life," by William Saroyan, he who

Of these "The Man Who Came To Dinner" would almost make a season of itself. Certainly it has lighted this with some of the most brilliant nonsense ever perpetrated on any stage. It is the story of a fabulous lecturer who comes to an Ohio town and, on his unwilling way to dinner, slips on the ice and is forced to remain an invalid for weeks on his indignant hosts' hands. How he despotically takes over the running of the house, banishes the family to an upper floor, installs his own friends, bullies servants, nurse and doctor, makes and unmakes matches, charging his knavery all the while with sardonic wit and brilliant talk, is something of the play's delicious content. The authors confess that their hero and victim is none other than New York's Town Crier, whose name



CAROL GOODNER and Monty Woolley in the Hart-Kaufman comedy hit "The Man Who Came To Dinner".

and even his manners may not be unknown to you. But we assure you that this knowledge will add nothing to your enjoyment of the evening. There was even rumor that Mr. Woolley would play "himself." But Sam Harris, the producer, had other thoughts and selected the equally satiric Monty Woolley, an actor, for the part. Even at the current rate of exchange we suggest that "The Man Who Came To Dinner" is worth a trip to New York to see.

Then there is Saroyan's "The Time Of Your Life," by all odds the most important, in content, of the season's new plays, for your more serious

meditation. Sitting in a frousy waterfront saloon, in a mystic, quixotic mood, impersonated by Eddie Dowling, an author whose occupation seems to be literary vagrancy philosophizes on life. The characters before him are a kindly saloon-keeper, a dreaming street walker, a tap dancer, a colored musician, a teller of tall tales, a worried cop, a slumming pair from the upper world, and a boy in love. They do nothing to justify what is called action in a play, but their thoughts interest the author profoundly, and as he engages them in pungent dialogue, he makes them glorious company for all of us. For Saroyan is a poet and can touch the derelicts of life to music and eloquence. Julie Haydon, the romantic prostitute of his play, must be a child of his own brain and, in Eddie Dowling he has found a most sympathetic spokesman. The Theatre Guild, whose venture it is, has done a beautiful job of the production and directing of a beautiful play.

In "Margin For Error" Clare Boothe may plead neutrality with a straight face, may tell us, as the program does, that "No actual person living or dead, is depicted or intended to be depicted in this play." But the lady is a humorist. She has based her play on a practical joke of New York's own impish Mayor, and guarded a German consulate with Jewish cops. She riddles the Consul and his Fuehrer with Jewish humor. She makes her Consul a thief, blackmailer, double-crosser traitor and everything that an unneutral would have him. And when he is found dead—poisoned, stabbed



JULIE HAYDON and Eddie Dowling in Broadway's dramatic success "The Time of Your Life" by Saroyan.

and shot—she has the Captain of the homicide squad declare, "All three were coming to the S. O. B."

This is just a sample of Broadway's neutrality in this and other offerings but we must not spoil your fun by disclosing further examples.

"Life With Father" is an excellent study in Americana and will probably be vastly amusing to a generation to whom the stern parent is a joke. He was no joke to ours, was he?

"Too Many Girls," is a spirited musical mélange with some good song and dance numbers. All in all the season has had a fine start and with the "left overs" is fairly rich in entertainment.

Music Notes

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE unexpected death of the brilliant musician, Artur Bodanzky, for 24 years conductor of Germanic opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, is a great loss to music on this continent. Though born in Vienna, he was proud of the fact that he was a Hungarian. The writer has heard him conduct the "Ring" music dramas and most of the other works of Wagner, as well as Beethoven's "Fidelio" of which his rendering was renowned. For a number of years he also did a noble work as conductor of the concerts of the Society of Friends of Music at the Town Hall on Sunday afternoons. In these he used a small orchestra and chorus, and revived many exquisite and unfamiliar works by 18th century composers. He was a little, slender man but a martinet in seeking the effects he sought; and always a sincere self-effacing interpreter. Though conducting Wagner had been in the main his life's work, he had of late years grown impatient of tedious iteration to which the master was prone; and in private was not afraid to express opinions that devout Wagnerians would regard as blasphemous and heretical. Twenty years ago when German influence in the Metropolitan had temporarily lapsed he abridged many of the Wagner operas with the utmost taste and skill, and it would have been well if his "Wagner with cuts" policy could have become permanent.

Many Programs

Sir Ernest MacMillan was guest conductor of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal last week.

The Montreal Elgar Choir gave its first concert for the season on November 23rd under the direction of B. E. Chadwick. The miscellaneous program included Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet."

Pearl Palmason, a young Winnipeg violinist, has returned from London where for the past two years she has been studying with the renowned violinist, Carl Flesch. The latter, Hungarian by birth, left England on the outbreak of war and is now in Holland.

J. Roberto Wood is now settled in Winnipeg as a baritone soloist, organist and choirmaster. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and came to Winnipeg as a lad. His first studies were in that city under Rhys Thomas. Subsequently he went to London and studied at the Royal College of Music under Alberto Vissetti. For a time he was one of the vocalists at Drury Lane, and had a role in the London production of Friml's "Rose Marie."

Clayton Hare, a brilliant young violinist who originally comes from St. Catharines, Ont., is now head of the violin department at Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B. Mr. Hare has resided in London, Eng., for several years, where he has been a member of the celebrated Boyd Neel String Orchestra. His appointment at the New Brunswick seat of learning was on recommendation of Dr. George Dyson, noted composer, who last year succeeded Sir Hugh Allen as Director of the Royal College of Music.

On the Air Waves

Prof. A. W. Trueman, who holds the chair of English at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., is also a baritone recitalist of distinction. He is being heard on the Maritime network of CBC in a series of Sunday afternoon recitals in association with the well known pianist Anna Macdonald. These broadcasts have within recent months brought forward a number of able musicians, including Elaine Burns of Halifax and Horace MacEwen of Charlottetown, pianists, and Dr. Ernesto Vinci, baritone, the new head of the voice department of Halifax Conservatory of Music.

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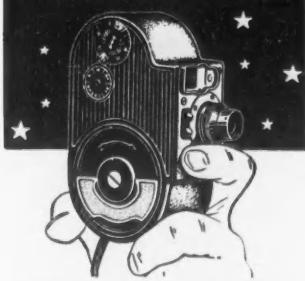
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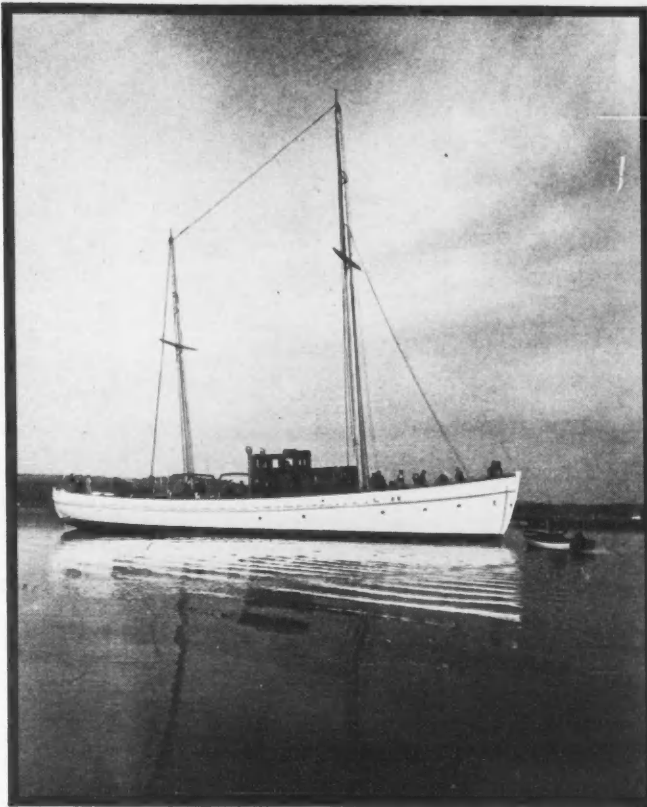
Preparing Proper Illumination for Color

BY "JAY"

RECENTLY we concerned ourselves with the four best understood methods of color photography and, by the way, those who wrote for a copy of the paper on making a set of separation negatives with an ordinary camera and a set of tri-color filters will receive these by the end of the month.

This week we discuss, in brief, lighting for color. There is a distinct difference between lighting for color and lighting for black and white—in the latter we use light to make shadows for modeling, while in the case of color we model with highlights. As in black and white we use either daylight or artificial light but whereas in black and white we can mix these two sources, in color it would be fatal.

For the purpose of this article we will discuss artificial light only. Let us assume for our first attempt at this truly exciting side of the hobby of photography that we are going to photograph the simple set up of a vase of flowers. First, we have carefully selected the background and in this we must be very conservative, remembering that color makes its own contrast and if we try to build up contrast by the use of many colors we are going to have a lack of harmony when we have finally produced our print. My advice here is to be simple in your arrangement and I would like to suggest to the serious worker that Paul Outerbridge, Jr. has just published a book called "Photographing in Color" and I think it is one of the most helpful books on this subject that I have ever read.



THE "VIGILANT", referred to as "Job No. 50" in a recent article on the Shelburne, N.S., shipbuilding industry, was launched last month. She is said to be one of the finest yachts ever built in Nova Scotia.

When to Forget

Now having selected our background, placed the vase with the flowers and satisfied ourselves that the composition is in harmony and that there is no clashing of the primary colors, we proceed to light it. It is here that we have to forget all that we ever knew about black and white photography, because the flatter the light the better, for only by a flat light will we truthfully reproduce our colors. This we understand by the fact that different depths of color have different reflecting values. These reflecting values each have an exposure value and our exposure latitude in color photography is very limited. As you know in black and white photography an error in exposure can often be compensated by a suitable grade of paper. There is no compensation for errors in color photography. So if after flooding our subject with flat light we find that we have certain heavy shadow areas or to use the black and white term, strongly modeled lighting, we must illuminate the areas with auxiliary spotlights.

Now with regard to the type of lamp. For the main source I think a No. 2 General Electric 3200K Photo Flood Lamp is the best. This particular lamp is of good color and uniformity and is made especially for color work, with a life of about six hours. For the shadow areas we can use a smaller lamp of the same rating, namely 3200K. I must warn readers here that it is undesirable to mix our lamps. The ordinary No. 1 Photo Flood has a reading of 3480K, ordinary No. 2 has 3430K and the No. 4 has 3390K, therefore, all of these lights have a much bluer content than the 3200K and this blue will be quite noticeable in the final print. Lamps of a lower reading have a higher yellow content which also would be noticed in the print.

Well, now we have our subject properly lighted. Our next step is to use our exposure meter. With a knowledge beforehand of the speed rating of the film that we are using it is quite easy for us to determine the exact exposure. Personally, I do not close my diaphragm down any further than is necessary to get the required depth of focus. In other words, I think we get a much better set of separation negatives by employing an adequate exposure determined by the depth of focus necessary for our subject.

That is the story for illuminating a small set-up. The same principle exactly is used when we have a large set-up. Flat lighting and no heavy shadow areas; 3200K lamps with adequate reflectors and an eye ever on the alert for color harmony and color contrast.

New Things

I have just finished reading the current issue of "Popular Photography" and I really believe that this is the finest that we have had so far from this house. The results of their color competition are published as well as the results of their black and white summer competition. I cannot say that I wholly agree with the selection for the first prize in the color competition. The successful gentleman candidly admits that he has broken almost every law governing good color work, and I think the judges must to some extent have been influenced by this very fact. But, as in all competitions, the judges' decision must be final and that is that. Sweethearts and wives looking for suitable Christmas presents for their

camera husbands, etc., will find in the pages of this book many new and useful gadgets and both the black and white and color photographer will, I am sure, appreciate the contents of the whole publication. I dwell at length on this particular book or magazine because it contains about everything that is necessary to satisfy the average reader.

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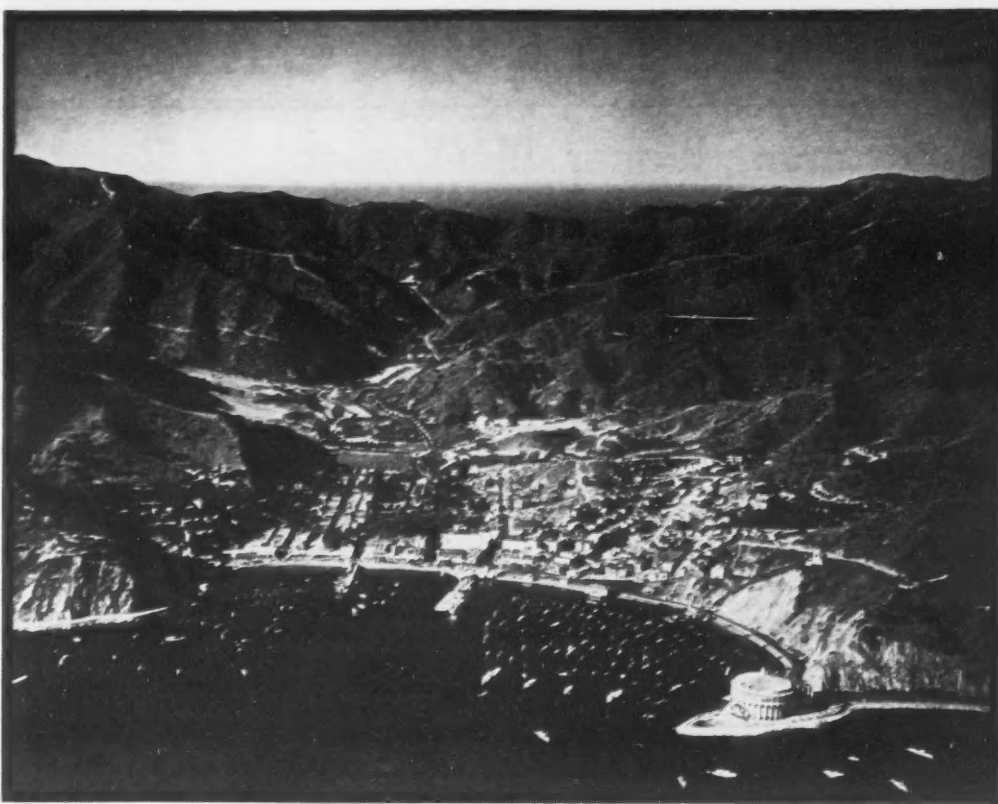
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AN AIR VIEW OF AVALON TOWN, fronting Avalon Bay at Santa Catalina Island, twenty miles across the Channel from Los Angeles. Photo courtesy All Year Club of Southern California.

PORTS OF CALL

Sunshine and Flowers in Southern California

FROM surf line to snow line Southern California meets the traveler's varied whims for winter recreation.

With sunshine and flowers for the guest from a frosty land, tropic beach and azure sea for those from inland regions and majestic mountains for the plainsman's view, Southland scenery runs the gamut from towering Mount Whitney to sub-sea-level Death Valley, from the moving glacier midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco to the Sahara-like sand dunes near Holtville, from the ermine-clad monarchs of Sequoia to the mysterious patriarchs of Palm Canyon. And a veritable network of highways interlaces all.

The visitor who explores the Palm Canyon region will lose himself in African jungles, yet the forests of Washingtonia palms are only three or four miles from the luxurious Palm Springs resort, where tennis, golf, badminton, weekly gymkhanas, rodeos and pastel swimming pools are casually accepted as midwinter playthings by sun worshippers attracted there from all the world.

Just a few miles south of Palm Springs is Indio, famous for date gardens and gateway to the Imperial Valley.

The Imperial Valley

Once a part of the ocean's bed, Imperial Valley today produces most of the nation's winter fruits and vegetables, and holds the continent's only "winter" county fair to display its amazing harvests.

The Salton Sea, the bubbling geysers, the mysterious hot springs, whirlpools lined with pigments used as Indian war paints—these, with footprints of prehistoric dinosaurs, fantastically shaped sandstones and many other phenomena combine to make this region one of the most intriguing in the Southland.

For the supreme tryst with Nature in fantastic mood, many visitors choose the weirdly beautiful scenes of Death Valley. Spacing tennis and swimming at luxurious Furnace Creek Inn, sightseeing may include such breath-taking vistas as that from Dante's View, which overlooks by a vertical mile the lowest point in the United States (a shimmering alkaline pool known as Bad Water) and spans the hundred miles of clear desert air to Mount Whitney, loftiest peak in the nation.

While the visitor's first Christmas in the Los Angeles area may be decidedly "different," it has undeniable charm which lingers in his memory.

BY MARGARET DOTSON

Poinsettia gardens reach above his head in strange contrast to the midjet stalks so carefully nursed in flower pots at home. Living deodar trees at Altadena stand double file in a mile-long land, sparkling with colored lights draped from their 85 foot crowns. Midwinter horse racing is staged against a mountain backdrop on a track flanked with blossoms. Yuletide oranges can be picked right from the trees. The Christmas diver-

years ago by unrecorded wanderers.

Throughout its million and a half acres the wonders of Death Valley, preserved as a national monument by the United States Government, hint continuously of the supernatural, and a stern grip on reality is needed for the overwhelmingly awesome drive from Stovepipe Wells toward Towne's Pass, as the ever-changing desert haze paints the ramparts in violent reds and sombre blues, in golden browns and ambers and amethyst purples, in corals, jades and black—while farm



OCEAN EXPRESS in Southern California, where athletes keep vigorous training to ride the crests of waves that roll across from China.

—Photo courtesy All Year Club of Southern California.

sion may be golf, badminton, tennis or any of a dozen other sunshine sports.

And yet just a few hours away from the metropolis, at Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, in the San Bernardino mountains, at Big Pines in the San Gabriels, or farther north at Sequoia, Yosemite or the High Sierras of Inyo and Mono counties, glistening white meadows and frosted trees provide a traditional Christmas scene, where ski fans, tobogganers, figure skaters and artists of the snow-shoe disport in a winter wonderland.

In strange contrast to the mountain playgrounds of Southern California are the resorts of its several deserts, these latter offering a panorama of painted mesas, fantastic cactus plants and canyons lined with ancient palms rooted hundreds of

lands, cottages, bridges, oceans, rivers, raging currents and frothy surf pound against ominous black cliffs which suddenly loom from the desert mountains with such stark certainty that reason is recalled only by recollections of how one scoffed when others told of Death Valley's mystifying mirages.

Many people, however, find mirages inadequate when it comes to marine scenery, and others think little of desert sightseeing as compared to the salty tang of the Pacific Sea, a tussle with a sporty tuna, a test of balance on aquaplane or surf board, while real waves roll in from China to the very real shore by the sea.

For these the coast cities are the acme of vacation satisfaction, and a continuous program of nautical events is in progress throughout the winter months, highlighted by the annual Christmas Week Regatta, December 30 and 31 at Newport-Balboa, the "New Year's races" at San Diego and the classic February regatta at Los Angeles harbor, which draws craft of 23 classes from Pacific waters near and far.

The Welcomettes

To help visitors find all the vacation fun in Southern California the community has established a Free Visitors Bureau, sponsored by the All-Year Club at 505 West Sixth Street in downtown Los Angeles. Here, costumed Welcomettes, thoroughly schooled in the lore of the southland and the exact location of its highly diversified vacation and sightseeing attractions answer all visitors' questions, give them free illustrated sightseeing maps and guide books, free tickets to see the motion picture stars play polo as well as to other places of interest, arrange inspection tours of wholesale flower marts, citrus and avocado packing plants, wineries, fish canneries and other unusual industries, and outline tailor-made vacation itineraries based on each individual's taste, time and money budget.



NATURE WAS IN FRANKISH MOOD when she made Gower Gulch, a weird section of the beautiful desert lands in Death Valley.

—Photo courtesy All Year Club of Southern California.



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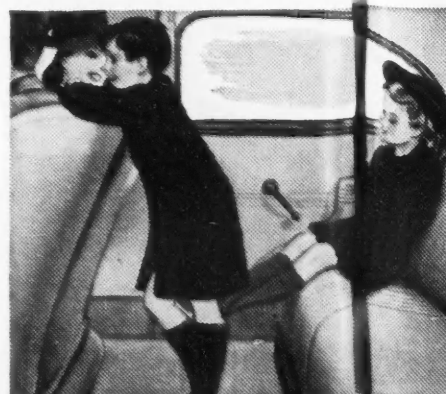
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ART AND ARTISTS

Our British Contemporaries

BY GRAHAM McINNES

AN EXHIBITION of British Painting was opened at the National Gallery of Canada last Thursday by their Excellencies the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir. It is probably the most important showing of contemporary British work ever seen here, and we are particularly fortunate to be able to have it at this time. The exhibition was originally assembled for the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, and was on view there until the end of October. It will be seen at the Art Gallery of Toronto for a month, starting on January 5th, and thereafter will probably visit other large centres in the Dominion. Dr. John Rothenstein, Director of the Tate Gallery, who was lecturing here last week, suggested that perhaps the most valuable contribution which British artists have made in the last forty years has been that of adapting revolutionary French discoveries to the main stream of art. Even as British social reformers of last century, Dr. Rothenstein suggested, secured by gradualism the advances which the French secured by revolution, so modern British painters have grafted the discoveries of the Post-Impressionists onto the great tradition of Gainsborough and Constable. The coming exhibition, which contains a representative cross-section of modern British work, should enable us to test the validity of Dr. Rothenstein's theory. In any case, it is sure to give enjoyment to a large number of people.

The Medallists

Recognition of Canada's contribution to an unusual and important exhibition is seen in the announcement that special bronze medals have just been awarded to A. Y. Jackson of

Toronto, and Marc Fortin and Robert Pilot of Montreal for their canvases exhibited by the International Business Machines Co., Limited. This firm conceived the idea of having its pavilions at both New York and San Francisco decorated with paintings representing every one of the 79 countries in which the company does business. The notion of bringing together contemporary work from all over the world was certainly a novel one, and the exhibition, in addition to attracting more than three million visitors, was also the subject of favorable critical comment.

The medals, designed by the American sculptor John Flanagan, and presented to the artists by Thomas J. Watson, President of the Corporation, were a tribute to Canadian artists for the part they took in making the exhibition a success. It was specified, at the time the show was being assembled, that the artists' work must typify the spirit of the country concerned. It is evident that the judges chose well; they selected, to represent Canada and Newfoundland, A. Y. Jackson's "Canada's Rugged Northland"; Marc Fortin's "March Snow" and Robert Pilot's "Drying Cod" and "St John's Harbor."

In Aberhartia

It is fine to see, in a recent issue of the "Calgary Herald," that Alberta is starting to pay attention to the work that is being done in the art world by her own citizens, and to give them encouragement. In its issue of November 7th, the "Herald" runs a full page story on the art situation in Alberta, by Margaret L. Steven, illustrated with photographs of the work being done. It will come as something of a shock to Easterners to



"STOP ME IF YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE."

know that the Edmonton Museum of Arts has been in existence since 1923, and that the Banff School of Fine Arts and the Alberta Artists' Association are both flourishing. Alberta has yet to create, as Saskatchewan has done, a full blown University Department of Fine Art with a Professor at its head, but in other respects, good progress is being made. Miss Steven praises the National Gallery of Canada for the stimulus and support it has given and is giving in the shape of loan exhibitions and arrangements for grants. Miss Steven's final sentences point the need for local enterprise not to rely overmuch on outside help. Encouragement is very necessary at the outset but: "...it is necessary to promote the genius of this part

of the country first if Albertans are to become a strong contributing unit in Canadian culture. If Alberta doesn't nurse its own cultural prodigy, it is certain that no one else will," and local efforts will "fade into the legion limbo of forgotten enthusiasms."

In their current exhibition at the Women's Art Association, 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Haworth are more than ever at home with their medium. In her gouache landscapes Mrs. Haworth pursues her lyrical vein; Mr. Haworth appears to be forsaking his former flat decorative style, for a tighter and richer technique. The work of both painters has the quality of charm so often absent in our landscape work.

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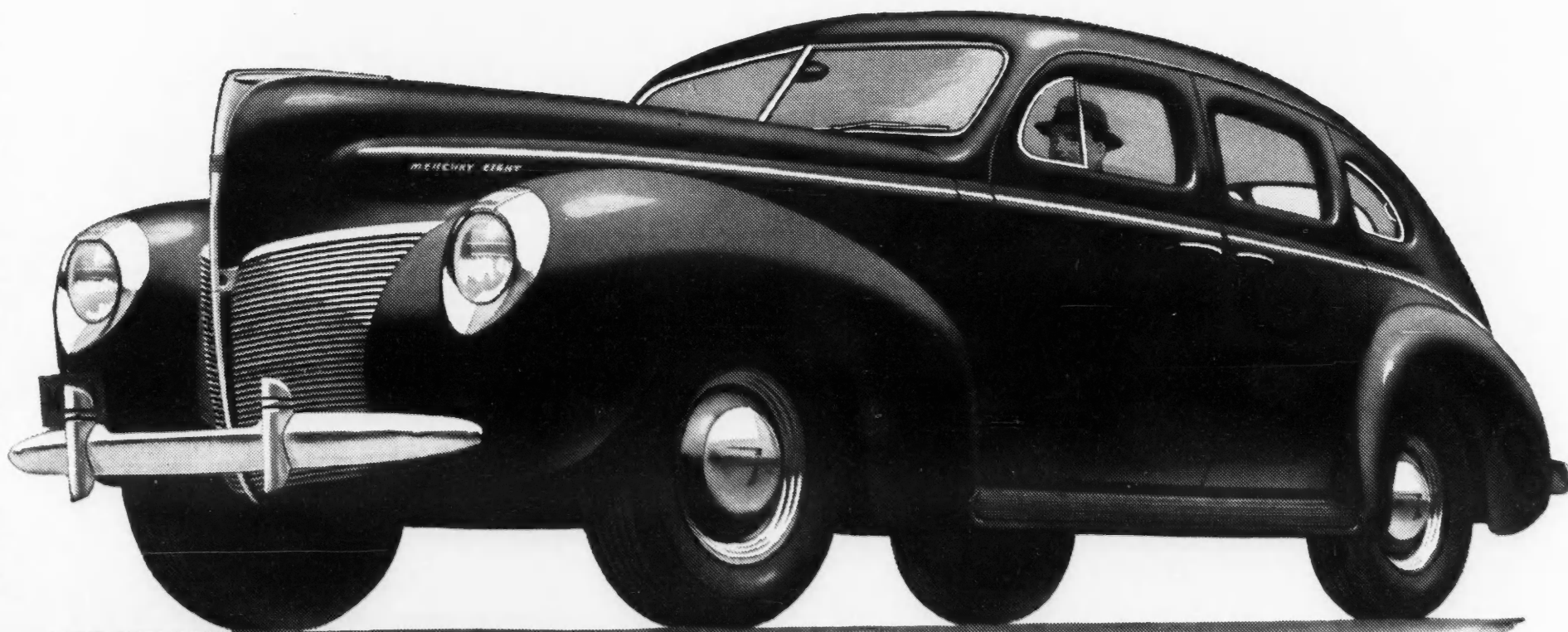
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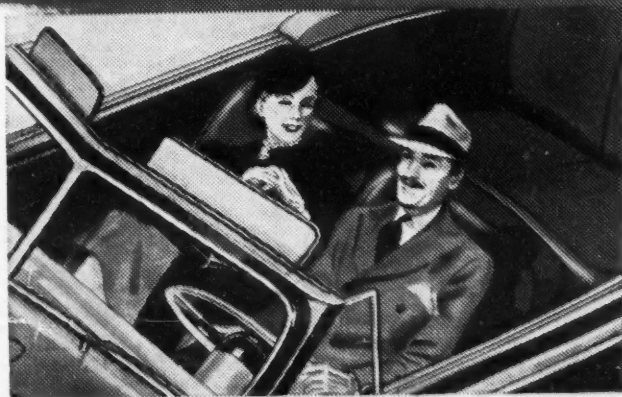
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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Diary Of Our Christmas Shopper

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WE DOUBT if there ever was a season in which the stock phrase "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early" held more earnest solicitation than it does this year. It is not a bit of cajolery to be disregarded almost until the moment the old fellow in the red suit has one foot down the chimney. It is a warning to be taken with due seriousness. This year stocks, especially those of imported things, cannot be replaced as easily as in former years. When they are it will be, in many cases, at higher cost.

Having begun on a rather sinister note we now go on to pleasanter things—namely, gifts for the house. Your own or some one else's.

Lalique, the French designer of glass, lately has turned to a new style very different in feeling to the milky opalescent pieces so long associated with his name. His newer work exhibits clean rather functional lines of a simple beauty that is exhilarating if not as grand in manner as his important pieces. Several Lalique sherry sets are to be found in shops around town. In these the sparkling glass of decanter and glasses is devoid of ornamentation so that one's appreciation of the tawny glow of the liquid contents is uninterrupted by design. The beauty of these sets is in the pure form of clear sparkling glass and the confining of decoration to stoppers, glass stems and tray borders.

In one the motif is a semi-sculptured one of frosty white clusters of berries. (Eight glasses, tray and decanter, \$28.75). Another has fragile squared stems in an entwined figure-of-eight design which is repeated in the



HANDICRAFT CHRISTMAS TREES on this holiday table set the stage for the big feast, their branches made of accordion pleated cellulose film fastened around a tall candlestick. Blue strips are underlaid with clear film. The pompons are formed with transparent drinking straws, spiral-striped in silver.

stopper of the decanter. This is the pattern selected by the Duke of Windsor for glassware used in his Paris house, and if that isn't sufficient recommendation then probably nothing can stir you. (Eight glasses and decanter, \$16.50). Our personal inclinations were swayed by the "water drop" design. About its neck the decanter has an inverted frill scattered with round glassy "drops" that look like clear water. The water drops are repeated again on the bases of the glasses and in a border around the tray. There is a mannered simplicity about the whole set that is exquisite. (Ten pieces, \$25).

Orrefors Glass

Those who love glass for its own sake will be able to appreciate a piece which has all the makings of a collector's item. It is an Orrefors vase designed by Hald, one of the original members of the Orrefors group of artists, in which he seems to have succeeded in capturing a small portion of the ocean's depths. The vase is of lead crystal and although only about nine inches in height is so weighty it can barely be lifted with both hands. Its color is a strange inky green, almost black at the base, lightening as it shades toward the smoothly inverted top of the vase. Against this is the black-green of sea-weed and fish, and as the vase is turned against the light, the marine scene within the glass seems to take on the slow movement of the sea (\$75).

One thing more and we'll leave the glass department for the nonce. A pair of guinea fowl in Venetian glass flecked with gold and sculptured with an economy of line suggesting Chinese influence would provide a noble adornment for the Christmas dinner table, when not occupying the centre of interest on the fireplace mantel. The haughty cock stands about 10" high, the meek hen about 7". (The pair, \$55). The same shop, which found Venini glass for us, has picture frames of this glass from \$11.95 to \$35.00, depending

on the color.

For the woman who makes a fetish of floral arrangement there could not be a gift more apt than a curled porcelain shell, opaque white on the outside, a delicate pink on its inner surface. Flowers are arranged in the fold of the shell and the fan-like outer curve forms a background for the blooms. It is the type of unusual flower holder often seen in floral arrangements by Constance Spry. Larger sizes are \$7.50, smaller ones \$3.25. Ashtrays to match are a mere \$1.25 a pair.

As gifts of small price but great merit the following might be taken under advisement: A brass ship's bell on an arm of wrought iron from which it is attached to the wall—to be used as a dinner bell or to lend a touch of nautical atmosphere in a game room (98 cents). . . "Jingle bells" hung on a leather strap from a wooden plaque from which it, too, is hung from a wall (you to provide the wall). The youngsters might like it attached near the door of their quarters as a means by which visitors may announce themselves. (\$1.79). . . Small stylized statuettes of the six sacred Chinese horses in green porcelain and spirited attitudes, with brown tails and manes. These are to be had in six different positions and are \$1.00 each. . . Majolica water jugs with curiously graceful entwined handles and a hearty peasant appearance (\$1.50). . . Pewter ashtrays, reproductions of old wine tasters (\$2.50).

This year there is no lack of table decorations so decorative in their own right it will require a strong-minded individual to banish them from sight at Twelfth Night. The serrated cone shape of the pine tree has been borrowed for "trees" made of fans of frosty white cellophane set in white bases concealing a blue light. When lighted the tree becomes a thing of exciting beauty. These also are to be had in green and red cellophane. (At \$5.95 and \$17.50, depending on size. Minus illumination they can be purchased for \$2.50 and \$4.50).

Yule Gifts for Her Dressing Table

THERE never is anything banal to a woman about a gift of a manicure set, an evening bag fitted out with all the cosmetics she needs to repair her face, a vanity, a bottle of perfume, or sets of creams and lotions, for no woman can ever have enough of them.

This Christmas Peggy Sage manicure sets will nestle in many stockings, from one-thread gossamer sheers to three-thread serviceables—so extravagantly beautiful is each. Especially designed for members of the younger set is the Party Box, a finely made case in beautiful leather finish, as handsome in the boudoir as in the role of travelling companion. It comes in dubonnet wine, opens to show upright bottles, and contains all the manicure essentials. Sure fire for the young thing embarking on a career or a debut is the Pochette. It's a sweet crepe evening bag in red or royal, tricked out for a quick manicure and easy to tote around on week-end visits. For the luxury-at-any-price lady, there are larger sets out-fitted to the last detail, and exquisitely tailored in genuine leathers and silk linings—lovely companions for her travel luggage or her dressing table. The Brittany, in handsome alligator finish with its slick handle and gold clasp, and the Young Idea with its gold-finished frame, are fine tributes to any leading lady. Included in each of the sets is one of the new-

est shades of Peggy Sage polish.

In tune with the old-world feeling that's creeping into current styles, Cutex comes to bat with the Needle point, completely feminine with its medallion purse of wine or royal blue crepe. The inner tray holds four manicure preparations, as well as finely balanced scissors and three other instruments. A triumph of streamlining is the skyscrapered Trophy set. Designed like a miniature World's Fair building in black and ivory plastic, it contains just the manicure essentials. For the younger fry there's the gayly decorated Compact set, the handsome Jewel case or the Junior set in plastic, all containing the essentials for a simple manicure.

We don't need to enlarge on the ingenuity of Elizabeth Arden in doing something very special about the gift situation, if you recall her accomplishments of other years. This time it's such intriguing as perfume pins, miniature round flasks of glass which in the company of a dainty spray of artificial flowers, serve the dual purpose of dress ornament and fragrance. . . "Harlequin," a soap bathodome set on top of a box of dusting powder, the former disguised to look like a woman's face by means of a black mask, a small black patch on the "chin," a dashing black hat and white curls. . . A silvery Christmas bell topped with

(Continued on Next Page)

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One demonstrator at a leading Canadian exhibition stood back a few feet and tossed china cups on a "Monel" sink. Occasionally a cup was chipped or broken, but the majority survived without damage. Which merely confirms what Mrs. Odum says—"Monel" reduces the risk of chipping and breaking dishes. Here then is a sink that will constantly save you money through the years.

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A corner of Mrs. Odum's kitchen, showing the "Monel" sink and working surfaces.

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Season of Good Will Toward Men

BY MURIEL BRIGHT

IT IS TOO much to hope that the Biblical sentence will have come true by Christmas 1939, but we can hope for a small amount of good will here and there during the twenty-four hours of December 25th. We have been told so often that this is a cock-eyed war, even though good ships scuttling to the bottom seem to make it a quite stern, straight-eyed affair. Still nothing much surprises us. The news that the Canadian troops in Toronto will be given the chance of learning some French and German before going overseas seems to clash with the last war's veto on "fraternizing with the enemy," though of course German is a fine language to swear in. Almost any moment now the stories will break out about Christmas Day armistices—or will this war continue to be different, and guns, not German carols be heard across the lines on Christmas day?

However unhappy we all feel about the celebration of Christmas in the midst of a second war, it may give us a little sour satisfaction to consider the German feelings. It is unlikely that Christmas menus in the Reich will be as long as usual. Christmas trees may gleam with those enchanting colored balls, the Yule log—a Germanic not an English custom—glow, the music boxes tinkle, and the ingenious toys delight the children, but the country in which originated most of the pretty conventions that we keep on our favorite festival, is tightening its belt this year. We are not. In fact it's almost certain we will be loosening it in the next few weeks, or feeling pretty uncomfortable if we can't. The designers of Christmas menus never considered figures, for everything bulges with starch and fat. The only consolation is that they are said to be energy,—as well as fat-producers and we can do with the energy.

First of all have your Christmas cake, and if not can we persuade you to go to work and make a good one?

Christmas Cake

- 3 cups of finely cut seeded raisins
- 3 cups of seedless raisins
- 1 cup of currants
- ½ cup of Maraschino cherries
- ½ cup of finely cut citron
- ½ cup of finely cut candied lemon peel
- ½ cup of finely cut candied orange peel
- 1 cup of shortening
- 1½ cups of brown sugar
- 6 eggs
- ¼ cup of fruit juice
- ¼ teaspoonful of baking soda
- ½ cup of molasses
- ¼ cup of finely pitted dates
- 1½ cups blanched, toasted almond halves
- 2 cups of sifted flour
- ½ teaspoon of ground cloves
- ¼ teaspoon of nutmeg and cinnamon

Cream the shortening with the sugar, add the six beaten egg yolks, and the fruit juice and stir well. Dissolve the soda in the heated molasses and add. Mix the fruits and almonds and sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Sift all the dry ingredients, add the fruit, and then stir all together. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, and bake in two loaf pans for about two hours at 300°. This will make about five pounds of fruit cake.

Next you must get at your plum

pudding, and here is a guaranteed recipe.

English Plum Pudding

- ½ cup of chopped seeded raisins
- ½ cup of Sultana raisins
- ¾ cup of mixed candied peels, figs, both chopped
- ½ pound of chopped beef suet
- 4 cups of fine dry breadcrumbs
- ½ cup of flour
- ½ teaspoon of cinnamon and salt
- ¼ teaspoon of cloves, (ground)
- ½ cup of brown sugar
- 1 cup of cider
- Sherry
- 6 eggs

Mix all the fruits and flour them, then add the suet, crumbs and flour with the sifted spices and salt, add the sugar, cider, sherry and beaten eggs. Fill the pudding mould 2/3 full, cover with waxed paper, tied down and steam five to six hours. Note—Christmas cooking takes time!

If you have a few scoffers in your family about plum pudding see if they won't go for it sliced, sprinkled with brown sugar and re-heated in the oven. Serve, of course with hard sauce, which you can now buy bottled.

If you don't have plum pudding you will certainly have mince pies and probably you'll have both. I read in a book about Christmas, filled from cover to cover with tedious in-

formation which I wouldn't think of boring you with, that in the 17th century mince pies became associated with the church and Rome. Writers of religious tracts called an innocent mince pie an "idolatrie in crust" and added "such pye is an hodge podge of superstition." All right my boy, that just proves that superstition is a very fine thing.

It is no good telling you anything about your turkey. You'll just buy the best one you can, plunking for a hen unless the numbers in your family call for the heaviest bird you can get. Corn is a satisfactory vegetable, and no trouble to prepare.

To demonstrate our good will by using the good things which come out of Germany try this recipe for

Cringles

- ½ pound of butter
- ½ cup of sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon of vanilla
- 3 cups of flour

Let the butter start to melt and then cream it with the sugar. Separate the eggs and add first the yolks and then the vanilla. Stir well and add enough flour to let you roll the dough without it sticking. Form into smallish round ropes. Curl the ropes into rings and cross the ends. Dip one side of each ring into the unbeaten



AMONG THE OTTAWA YOUNG ladies who will make their debut this season is Miss Marjorie Dexter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dexter.

—Photograph by Karsh.

egg whites and sprinkle the dipped side heavily with a mixture of cinnamon and sugar. Lay the rings far apart on a cookie sheet and bake in a moderate oven 350°-375° until they are light brown.

According to my dull book which claims to tell all about Christmas everywhere the favorite dishes of the Poles are pickled and cod, of Golumpi, which is made of chopped meat rolled in cabbage and served with vegetables and sour cream. This sounds highly depressing, but if they like it I hope the poor Poles get their cod this year.

Yule Gifts for Her Dressing Table

(Continued from Page 28)

a sprig of mistletoe—mute because its clapper is a vial of perfume.... A miniature fireplace on which hang three stockings holding vials of Night and Day, Blue Grass, and Cyclamen perfume.

A Beauty Primer filled with all the essentials for the skin is deceitfully made to look like a book in blue binding. Besides creams and such it contains a complete beauty curriculum for day by day complexion care. Those who have a college girl on their list need look no further. For the woman whose activities keep her away from her own dressing table for long intervals, there is a trim looking case of alligator fabric with a mirror that folds into stand-up position as well as all the necessary things for a quick make-up to keep her looking presentable.

Then there are all the day by day necessities coveted by every woman. These are attractively put together in two's and three's, and will make scarcely a dint on the pocketbook.... A bottle of Bath Flower Mist and dusting powder; a Velva bath mit and Hand-O-Tonic or bath oil with a bath-odome; dusting powder and soap. And in the higher brackets, magnificent hand bags for day and evening luxuriously fitted with gold-plated compacts, lipsticks and all the other things no woman would think of leaving the house without. In the same class is an airplane kit holding a most complete array of toiletries and with space in which to carry lingerie on the overnight trip.

Devotees of Letheric will greet

with small cries of delight the sight of three of the bath preparations all in a row. These have been put together in a stunning new box—bath salts in the familiar handsome dimpled bottle with its silver cap; a large flacon of bouquet lotion; and a box of bath powder. The set can be had in any of their most famous three fragrances—Tweed, Miracle or A Bientot. There's also a smaller set which contains powder and lotion. The three fragrances mentioned above appear together in a box of three cakes of soap. A Bientot bath powder and bouquet in a four ounce decanter are paired together in still another set.

One of the latest fragrances sponsored by Harriet Hubbard Ayer is the persuasive Honeysuckle. And the packages are as charming as the scent itself, a luscious moonlight yellow over which drift blue butterflies. In the bath powder is a down-soft puff trimmed with dainty blue ribbon. The sparkling bottles have butterflies for labels. Cologne and bath powder are combined in another gift box. For the many who swear by her creams there is a box containing all the basic needs—Luxuria, Skin and Tissue Cream, Beautifying face cream, with skin tonic and a sample of Pink Clover face powder.

Next week watch for our breath-taking double bill—"More Christmas Cosmetics" and the all star feature, "The Parade of Perfumes." Premiums of dishes will be suspended during the performance of these two hits. Exciting! Thrilling! In fact, practically Colossal!

WOULD YOU soar into the realm of romantic loveliness? Would you invest your lovely self with a new, resistless vivacity? Then—meet Yardley's "Bond Street".

For here is a perfume not just irresponsibly gay—but something unfathomable. Something breathing the essence of aristocratic hauteur. Something disarming. Something wistful. Yardley created it... for life's greater enjoyment.

Now—make the acquaintance of this wondrous fragrance. "Bond Street", by Yardley is at all good drug and department stores—\$1.85 to \$10.00.



MISS BETTY DAVIS of Hollywood was a recent visitor at the Seignior Club, Quebec, while on a motor trip across Canada to the Pacific Coast. Miss Davis was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ogden of Cornwall, N.Y., members of the Seignior Club, and Dan and Arthur Farnsworth of Rutland, Vermont.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

CANADIANS of Scottish ancestry in Montreal and Toronto did honor to St. Andrew, Scotland's patron saint, with two of the most brilliant events in their history on the night of Friday, December 1. In Montreal the St. Andrew's Society held its 104th annual ball under the distinguished patronage of the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir. In Toronto there took place the first wartime ball of the 48th Highlanders. At both, wartime khaki replaced the dress uniforms of previous years—muted reminder of grim times—but none permitted themselves to appear the less gay for that. These two parties, each so beautiful in its sparkling color, splendid dignity and fine tradition, had the largest attendance in years and many who sought to obtain tickets were disappointed.

BY BERNICE COFFEY

In Montreal, guests were received by Mr. J. H. Bonar, president of St. Andrew's Society, and Mrs. Bonar, together with Dr. Keith Hutchison, vice-president of the Society and chairman of the Ball committee, and Mrs. Hutchison.

Among the invited guests were: Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. McNaughton; Brigadier J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Archambault; and Colonel C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D., and Mrs. Price.

Debutantes were recognized with charming ceremony when, after the third dance, the seventy-two making their debut at the ball congregated at the fireplace at the west end of Peacock Alley, and were piped down

the Alley to the ball-room by the pipers of the Black Watch (R.H.R. of Canada). There they were presented by Mrs. H. M. Wallis and Mrs. Murray Vaughan to Mr. J. H. Bonar, and Dr. Keith Hutchison, who in turn presented them to Major-General McNaughton and Mrs. McNaughton and Brigadier Archambault and Mrs. Archambault. Mrs. Bonar and Mrs. Hutchison then gave each debutante a Victorian bouquet composed of variegated flowers and heather, tied with tartan ribbons. Following the presentation of the debutantes, Mrs. Bonar presented Mrs. J. G. McConnell, chairman of the ticket committee, with a beautiful bouquet of pink roses and heather.

The pipers of the Black Watch, by kind permission of Colonel Blackader, M.C., E.D., Officer Commanding the First Battalion of the Black Watch, C.A.S.F., and preceded by a bearer carrying a bottle of Drambuie, piped in the haggis to the gentleman presiding in each supper room who proceeded to cut it with a Scottish dirk, the pipers then making a second appearance and toasting the various chairmen.

The Debutantes

The list of debutantes coming out at the ball included the Misses Clothilde Baudoin, Jean Bertram, Sheila Birks, Mary Alison Carmichael, Joan Clarkson, Patricia Conan, Jacqueline Charton, Amy Davis, Joan Dawes, Roma Dodds, Peggy Durnford, Peggy Elder, Barbara Emmans, Phoebe Evans, Madeleine Faure, Joan Forrest, Mary Fowler, Elizabeth Gaunt, Madeleine Gelin, Patsy Hanson, Estelle Hargreaves, Kerstin Hellstrom, Joan How, Marjorie Hutchison, Helene Janitsch, Anne Jaques, Isabel Joyce, Ann Elizabeth Kavanagh, Joan Kertland, Joy Ledcatt, Josette Lacaille, Diana Laing, Rosilla Foss Leavitt, Lucille Lynch, Carol Jean Macaulay, Elspeth MacLean, Peggy MacMillan, Andree Maillet, Raymonde Marchand, Barbara McCombe, Gwyneth McConkey, Elizabeth McConkey, Renee Moncel, Mary Morris, Mary Mather, Patricia O'Brien, Mary Porter.

The Misses Mary-Claire Rea, Helen Robinson, Peggy Ross, Marion Savage, Marguerite Savage, Elizabeth Smith, Patricia Snell, Elspeth Steele,



MRS. BRUCE DAVIS, who is the general convener of the dance committee for the May Court Club's Christmas Ball and Cabaret to be held at Ottawa on Friday, December 15. —Photograph by Karsh.

Brenda Sutherland, Joan Shaw, Ruth Anne Telfer, Margaret Thompson, Joy Thomson, Julia Troop, Anna Day-Troup, Peggy Turner, Mary Elinor Thomson, Marjorie Tyler, Gloria Vaughan, Anne Wallace, Joan Walsh, Ann Walsh, Mabel Warburton, Jean White, Ruth Winslow-Spragge.

Highlanders' Ball

NEVER was the Reel O'Tulloch or the Dashing White Sergeant danced with greater verve and enthusiasm than at the ball of the 48th Highlanders. Never did voices join with more ringing fervor in the old patriotic favorites played by the military band at the supper hour. The entire convention floor of the Royal

York Hotel was given over to the Ball and the Crystal ballroom was hung from ceiling to floor with the tartans of all the great clans, regimental standards, claymores and crests. Beautifully gowned women wore their tartans and a sprig of heather on their frocks, many men wearing the black and white of formal civilian dress wore ribbons on their coats, and several nursing sisters in blue uniforms and white starched caps lent added color.

Modern dances alternated with reels announced by the thunderous beating of the drums and the skirling of pipes in the foyer outside the ballroom when the wide doors were flung wide and pipers wheeled up to the dais at one end and counter-marched, six abreast, down the ballroom.

Shortly after 11 o'clock His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Albert Matthews, with Mr. Dennis FitzGerald in attendance, arrived at the hotel. They were met by the honorary Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, Col. John Michie; the Officer-Commanding, Major E. W. Haldenby; the District Officer Commanding, Brigadier R. O. Alexander; the Commander of the First Brigade, C.A.S.F., Colonel Armand Smith; and Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Chipman. In the Lieutenant-Governor's suite, Mrs. Haldenby, Mrs. Chipman, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Smith, Miss Michie and Mrs. Girvan were presented to His Honor and Mrs. Matthews. On arrival at the ballroom floor, the party led by the Regimental Pipers, passed between two lines of sergeants to the door of the ballroom. From there to the dais the procession passed through two lines formed by officers of the 48th Highlanders, C.A.S.F. The band then played the National Anthem. At its conclusion a bouquet of flowers was presented by Mrs. Matthews by Miss Jane Cory.

At midnight the haggis was piped into the supper room with all the traditional ceremony, and placed in front of the officer commanding and stabbed by Mrs. Matthews with Major Haldenby's skean dhu. From there it was carried high on the shoulders of the sergeants to the far side of the room where Mr. Robert Binnie addressed the haggis.

May Court Club

What promises to be one of the most gala events of the Christmas season in Ottawa is the May Court Club's Cabaret and Ball, which takes place at the Chateau Laurier on Friday, December 15. Among those who have signified their intention of being present are many leading members of the diplomatic group: The Hon. Baron Silvertcray, the Hon. Count de Dampierre, the Hon. Baron Tomli, the Hon. F. E. H. Greenman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farr Simmons, Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell Mr. and Mrs. de Waal Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hearne.

Among those entertaining at dinner prior to the Ball are: Mrs. R. L. Blackburn, Mrs. Lloyd Rochester, Mrs. Ian Dewar, Mr. T. A. G. Moore, Mrs. Donald Cruikshank, Mrs. E. N. Rhodes Jr., Mrs. Leslie Maynard, Miss Alice Hill, Miss Pamela Erwin, Miss Sybil Doughty.

Visiting Archduke

An interesting visitor to Toronto a few days ago was the Archduke Felix of Austria, brother of Otto, heir to the throne of the Hapsburgs. His Highness addressed several important gatherings while in town, and was guest of honor at some interesting social functions, including a luncheon given by President Cody of the University of Toronto, an "Austrian evening" at the home of Professor and Mrs. Wrong, and a small party given by Miss Gwethalyn Graham, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erichsen Brown.



SEALYHAM TERRIERS — and WELSH CORGIS (Pembroke Type)

For disposal as companions at very reasonable prices, two litters of Corgis, one litter of Sealyhams, and several young dogs. Lovely well reared puppies, bred from our International and Canadian Champion Imported stock. Potential show and breeding animals. We cordially invite early enquiries by letter or visit to the kennels.

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December 25th

Luxurious and warm... a robe in innocent blue quilted satin. The stitching outlines demure bow-knots.

SECOND FLOOR



WHEN the smartest of the "show" dresses are sold at a fraction of their regular prices, she can buy them because they fit her trim figure. And her figure is trim because she makes Peek Frean's VITA-WEAT Crispbread part of her daily food.

VITA-WEAT Crispbread is a rich source of nourishment because it is made from all the wheat. It is non-fattening because the starch has been made digestible. Try VITA-WEAT. It is "bitey"... appetizing... satisfying. Get an airtight carton from your grocer.



ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Ross announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Bryson, to Mr. Bruce Falconer Anderson, of Kingston, son of Mrs. C. E. Bennett, Stayner, the marriage to take place quietly in Knox College Chapel, December 22nd, at 3 o'clock.



The Gift that Flatters

IT'S REGAL TO GIVE, it's flattering to receive! Because Keystone signifies royalty in toiletware. Toiletware for the dressing table—the week-end case—or the travel-kit. Exclusive in design, but not expensive.

At jewellers, druggists, department or leather goods stores. Made and guaranteed by Stevens-Hopner Company Limited, Port Elgin, Ontario.

Keystone
TOILETWARE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

ACROSS THE POND

Blackout City in Moonlight

BY MARY GOLDIE

THIS week I have seen something very beautiful — London in the moonlight. London without its lights, bathed in the brightest moon I have seen since I once rode out into the Egyptian desert. It seemed a new city—one I had never seen before. All the streets and buildings which have become so familiar to me by day looked different and as if I had never before laid eyes on them.

I came out of a brilliantly lit restaurant in Lower Regent Street. Looking down this street towards the Duke of York steps was like looking down some silver stream of light with the statues as islands in the stream, and a slight haze covering the whole view like a silver mantle. Looking up Regent Street towards Piccadilly Circus I saw the familiar buildings standing out much more clearly than I had ever seen them do in daylight. Buses flitted about the Circus like dull red birds quietly flying through the half-night, half-day. Piccadilly itself had one side in shadow, the other in brilliant light. Burlington House was a magic building suddenly sprung up in the place of the one often passed by and never noticed. Hyde Park Corner was a maze of shadows and light and more shadows and the statues seemed somehow more vital and full of strength by reason of the eery light. The Park itself, as I drove alongside it on my way home, was like a Forest of Arden full of beauty and mystery and romance.

London in the black-out and in the moonlight is a sight that one will never forget. London in peace time and at night is a gay thing of lights and sparkling signs. London in war time without its lights and lit only by the moon is far more beautiful.

One sees strange sights in the streets of London these days. The advent of war, the necessities of war, the customs of war have brought with them new dress, new habits, new forms of transportation. I think the most amusing sight since I have been in London came to my eyes the other day when I was walking along Berkeley Street. As I passed the portals of the fashionable Berkeley Hotel a smartly dressed young woman came out, accompanied by a soldier and a civilian companion. The young woman was dressed in a smart tweed suit (in itself a joyous sight in these days when women are somewhat inclined to feel themselves bound to wear old clothes and to forget to be well-dressed), and was saying goodbye to her companions. At that moment, and at the precise moment of my passing, the doorman of the hotel, complete in doorman's uniform with cockade in hat and greatcoat fitting to perfection, with great dignity brought to the door of the hotel the young woman's bicycle, a truly magnificent one, sparkling with newness and duly daubed with white for the black-outs. To the astonished exclamation of the soldier: "But surely you are not going to ride into all this traffic," the young woman mounted her machine and became engulfed in a vast



NOT HIS NIGHTSHIRT but the newest thing in blackout wear for London bobbies. Casualties from motor traffic have been one of England's most serious domestic problems since the war began.

number of motor cars and vans.

Who would have thought that the women of England would have come to this? But again, who would have thought that they would have come to wearing some of the atrocious costumes that one sees in the streets. I am one of those who think a uniform is becoming to, and even flattering to, the average male. But I am not of the same opinion when it concerns the female of the species. There is something about a uniform which makes a woman look ridiculous and utterly out of place. I hear that the women of France have refused to wear uniforms of any sort. The organization to which they belong, or the work which they are doing, is quite simply signified by a band on the arm of the coat or dress. But then the French women have always been imbued with an innate sense of the becoming and attractive.

Woman's dress in war time! I dislike seeing girls and women dressed in slacks walking along London streets. Whether they are doing their job of National Service or not, there seems little or no excuse for this sort of dress. Surely something could be arranged whereby the women would don an appropriate cover-all for use when actually at work, and no more. There seems no reason why one should become shabby and careless just because we are at war.

Miss Pat Tuckett of Toronto, who came to England during the summer for a holiday, is one of the many Canadian women who have decided to remain here and do some sort of

war work. She is at present staying at the Cumberland Hotel and is doing work in connection with the Recreation Room opened by the Canadian Women's Club for Canadian officers in London. Miss Tuckett, who trained as a nurse in the To-

ronto Western Hospital, served throughout the last war as a nurse in the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in various hospital ships.

Almost opposite Canada House are the offices of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Clews, the manager,

very kindly offered to the Canadian Women's Club, the use of one of his larger offices for the purpose of providing a place where Canadian officers could come in their spare time, have a cup of tea, enjoy reading by the fire, or chat with friends.

The room is a very pleasant one, warm and comfortable and well worth a visit from the officers when they arrive. It has been open for some three weeks now and is already functioning very well and has had a good many visitors.



a new chapter in Looking Perfection



WHAT a thrill to cook Christmas dinner on a new Moffat-Roper "CP." range! The same thrill will come to you each day throughout the year when you prepare the family meals because a "CP." range adds a new zest to cooking!

Speed, Efficiency and Economy are the features that every homemaker demands in a range—a "CP." range has all three.

Designed to meet the most rigid requirements of the GAS industry, "CP." ranges represent the foremost advance in scientific cooking during recent years.

Every cook book should add to its contents this new recipe for COOKING PERFECTION—"Use Gas—Choose a Moffat-Roper 'CP.' range."

THE ENSIGN "CP." RANGE

These and many other features entitle this range to bear the "CP." honour-mark—a definite guarantee that it will give cooking perfection.

Large "3-in-1" oven, Automatic heat control, "Insta-Flame" burners, top, oven and broiler, One giant and three dual "Simmer Speed" burners, Large storage section, Lifetime Cooking Chart, Handy Condiment Set.

\$136.50

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YOU MAY TAKE AS LONG AS 3 YEARS TO PAY

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START...STOP...REVERSE—By Remote Control

CLEAR THE TRACK for the LIONEL SPECIAL—there's many hours of thrilling fun in this sturdy Lionel-built electric train outfit, including bullet locomotive, streamlined double truck tender, oil tanker, box car and caboose. 10 sections of track, 25 watt (25 or 60 cycle) transformer. **\$8.45**

AN OUTSTANDING LIONEL VALUE — this speedy Lionel Freight Train Outfit has plenty of action and excitement. The Operating Watchman adds plenty of interest. When train approaches, watchman waves flag. Steamtype locomotive, streamlined Tender, Oil Car, Lumber Car with load of lumber and Caboose. 12 sections of track, 25 watt (25 or 60 cycle) transformer. **\$14.45**

Out-of-Town Orders Promptly Filled

TAKE YOUR TIME

Aikenhead's help to ease the strain on your Christmas Budget. On purchases of \$15.00 or over on Electric Trains—pay one-fifth now, and the balance, plus a small service charge, in four equal monthly payments.

LIONEL FREIGHT OUTFIT—all cars have remote control couplers. Locomotive, Tender, Gondola car with tools, Crane car, Floodlight car, Caboose, 13 sections of track. Train is 65 inches long. (Transformer extra.) **\$49.95**

A HEAVY DUTY MOTOR supplies the power for this realistic six-drive-wheel locomotive. All cars are enamelled and have electric couplers. Outfit includes Locomotive, Tender, Gondola Car, Oil tank car, Caboose, and 11 sections of track. Train is 44 inches long. (Transformer extra.) **\$22.50**

LIONEL PASSENGER OUTFIT—the three illuminated, 12-inch cars are finished in brilliant enamel, have removable roofs and electric couplers. Includes Locomotive, Tender, two Pullman cars, observation car and 11 sections of track. Train is 53 inches long. (Transformer extra.) **\$24.50**

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17 Temperance St. Toronto

Oriental Cream

The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.



FOLKS LIKE YOU

You'll like the other guests at the Bismarck. They, too, enjoy and appreciate good food, unobtrusive service and restful rooms.



Emil Eitel
Karl Eitel
Roy Steffen
IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO

BISMARCK
HOTEL-CHICAGO
RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE

THE BACK PAGE

FOR THE DURATION

I'll never pen
A martial ditty,
High in bombast,
Low in pity.
I'll never hate
My enemy,
Who can't be less
Perplexed than me.
I'll never urge
The lads I know
To go where I
Need never go.
I'll never vex
With frantic crying
The silent dead,
The troubled dying
But in my bells
And motley clad,
I'll dry my tears
And dance like mad.

JOYCE MARSHALL.

PEASANT THOUGHT

THOUGH the blind
Is not so warm,
Yet is the mind
In uniform.

LIONEL REID.



"Will Yuh Listen to That, Sam! We Spent an Uneventful Night!"

CONSIDER HER WAYS AND BE WISE

THE drudgery of piling logs in the basement did not appeal to the soul of Mr. Brant. This laziness irked his helpmeet and she said "You sluggard, go to the ant." "All right," said Mr. Brant, and he went to it as soon as he got favorable weather. And found the little creature engaged, as you may well imagine, in working hell-for-leather. Mr. Brant trotted home zigzag in emulation of his little instructor, which scandalized the neighbors. And went to the woodpile and seized a log and began his labors. Gripping the log firmly he swarmed up the front of the house. Across the roof, down the other side, and so through the dining-room window, where he found his devoted spouse. "Where have you been and what have you been doing?" she asked in a muffled shriek. "I have been to the ant," he replied, "and am doing likewise, so to speak." Mrs. Brant, being a woman of unbridled passions, told him to go to hell. But he had been to the ant, which was enough for one day, so he wiggled his hands like feelers at her, and I must say he did it uncommonly well.

DAVID BROOK.

FEMININE PHILOSOPHY

AWAY with the true
Indisputable fact—
I prefer to maintain
My illusions intact!
Let philosophers keep
Their reality; I
Will take men who are gallant
And mirrors that lie!

MAY RICHSTONE.

THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

WAY OF ALL FLESH

ALL the men I ever knew
Are being married two by two.
Henry, George and William,
Christopher and Joe,
Each of whom once loved me;
Who'll be the next to go?

I think it was dear Charlie
Who gave me my first kiss;
And watching him salute his bride,
I thought: "To come to this!"

And was it Henry now, or George,
Who vowed he'd always stay
A single man because of me?—
He was married yesterday.

There's something just a trifle sad,
In seeing them all go;
The lads who used to dine and dance,
And with odd cocktails glow.

Yes, all the men I ever knew,
And me? Oh, gosh, I'm married too.

CLARA BERNHARDT

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

JUST as a fowler throws
A net for birds,
I tried to make a trap,
A cage of words,
To hold a thought; but I
Spent so much time
Upon the mesh of verbs,
And phrase and rhyme;
That when I came to view
My prize, alone,
I found, (as you can see),
The bird had flown.

A. W. GEO. HALL.

ALL CANADIAN RUGBY—1939

Outsides—Levantis, Argonauts
Rapach, Sarnia
Middles—Zavadowski, McMaster
Colucci, Western
Insides—Deremigis, Sarnia
Shivas, O.A.C.
Snap—Pidruzny, Sarnia
Quarter—Kaminsky, Western
Halves—Giordano, Peterborough
Manorek, Hamilton
Poplowski, Montreal
Onionz, Hamilton
F. Wing—Szumlinski, Western
Subs—Ozarki, Hamilton
Murmylyk, Hamilton
Paitouski, Queens
Coach—Massucci, Sarnia

—K. M.

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Woman Wants...

AN ALLURING HOSTESS GOWN!

Listen for the gasp of delight that will greet this bewitching black velvet (rayon and real silk) gown! See her play hostess luxuriously on Christmas night and nights thereafter! Glamour personified! Rich flowing velvet with bustle back effect and hidden front zipper. White drift of ermine at neck, with tails at the front. Slight train to trail behind her. Just one from the gorgeous group in EATON'S thrilling new Negligee Shop on the Fourth Floor of Fashions.

39.50

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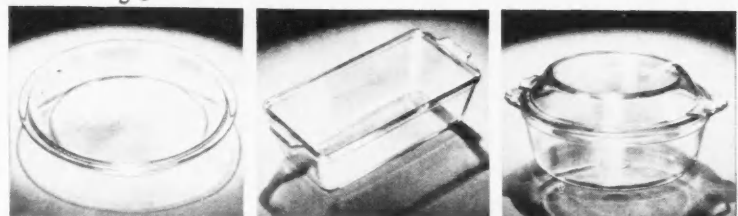
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J. Aldridge Raymond, Vice-President

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Here's a gift that gives
"double!" A traditional
fruit cake made from your
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30% to 55%
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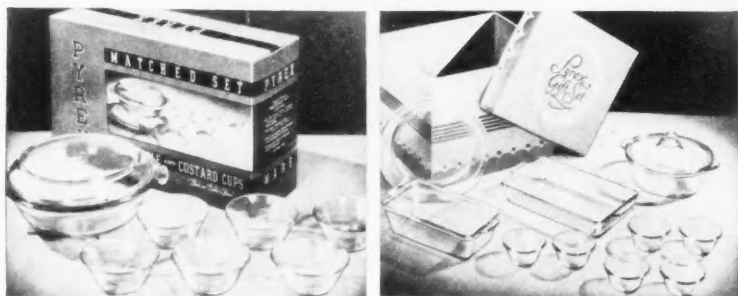


Flakier pie crusts the year 'round with this Pyrexmas bargain! 11" size, 47¢; 10" size, 40¢; 9" size, 34¢; 8" size, 27¢ (serves 5), now only..... **27¢**

Let 'em eat cake! Breads and meats look tasty, too, in this gleaming oblong Pyrex loaf pan, 9" long, now only..... **60¢**

A 2-in-1 Pyrexmas surprise! Round casserole with pie plate cover, 9 1/2" size, \$1.50; 64 oz., \$1.00; 48 oz., 87¢; 32 oz., only..... **67¢**

8 SMART PYREX WARE GIFT SETS FROM 79¢ to \$6.35



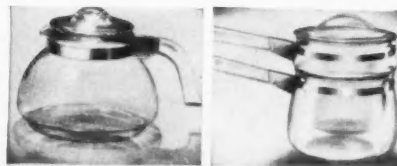
This matched, 8-piece set presents the latest Pyrex Double Duty Casserole with pie-plate cover, with 6 of the new, thin, rimless Pyrex Custard cups. Just..... **\$1.35**

She'll go into Pyrexstias over this set! 10 pieces including 9 1/2" bread or loaf pan, 48 oz. casserole, 10 1/2" utility dish, 9 1/2" pie plate, and 6 custard cups. Now only..... **\$2.90**



4-piece Flameless set, 48-oz. and 32-oz. saucepans, 16-oz. skillet, 1 detachable chrome handle. Available singly. Set only..... **\$3.55**

Exciting new Flameless percolator. With stainless glass pump, 9-cup size, \$4.60; 6-cup, \$3.30. 6-cup size with aluminum pump only..... **\$2.40**



Strong, sturdy all-glass tea-kettle—new low price! Year's replacement offer. 80 oz. size, \$3.95. Now only..... **\$3.95**

Grand for sauces and iced teas. Glass handle, 48 oz. Pyrexware double boiler, \$5.30, 32 oz. size..... **\$4.60**



Few gifts go to a woman's heart like gleaming Pyrexware! And this year, in many cases, your dollar will buy twice as much as it would have a couple of Christmases ago! Look for the trade mark "PYREX" stamped on every dish, and the famous replacement offer. Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.

PYREX FLAMELESS OVENWARE
SOLE CANADIAN DISTRIBUTOR
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WOULD YOUR DAUGHTER HAVE
TO LOOK FOR WORK

... OR ENJOY HER 'TEEN AGE YEARS?

ALL TOO SOON womanhood will come to that little girl of yours. If you are not here, will her girlhood be one long hard struggle or will she be able to continue her education and have opportunities to enjoy her 'teen age years?

Why not take advantage of the broad experience of the GREAT-WEST LIFE man? He will show you how to get the best possible protection for your family and yourself from the money you invest each year in life insurance. He represents a sound and long-established company which is safeguarding the future for the sons and daughters of thousands of parents on this continent.

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